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PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

WASHINGTON AROUSED BY COMING VISIT OF PRINCE HENRY.

Senator Quay Gives the President a Lesson in the A. B. C. of Politics—Fight Grows Warm on the Canal—“Labor Legislation” Goes After OF and Sits Down.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Official Washington is pulling itself together in preparation for the deluge of royalty which is to be turned on next month. Those who know all about department in the presence of divine righters are throwing out their chests, and those who do not are consulting the inspiring pages of “The Complete Gent,” or “Lady” as the case may be. Washington is the center of a democratic country, but that does not prevent it from being also the center of ultra snobbishness.

The most interesting event of the week was the clever way in which our clever President has entangled himself in Pennsylvania politics. The manipulations of Senator Quay, especially in the matter of patronage, and the matter of freeing out all “regular” or Quay-Republicans, led Roosevelt, who is not a match for the Senator from the Keystone State, to line up in the Quay ranks. Unconsciously he did everything he was told, and pledged himself so far that it was apparent to everyone, himself last of all, that Quay had been successfully playing politics again, and had been using the head of the nation in the minor matters of patronage in Pennsylvania. When Roosevelt realized this, he evidently tried to withdraw. The story had gone out that he was allied with the Quay machine. He grew angry and claimed that he was neither with the Quay machine nor with the reformers. Quay does not seem to care much which side the President now stands on; the points the Senator wished to gain have been won, and he feels confident of his ability to win the next round.

The canal fight has degenerated into a most disgraceful squabble. Those who favor the Nicaragua route are telling tales out of school about those who favor the Panama route. It is probable that there would have been an open rupture had it not been for the timely comment published in the London “Spectator.” The English review remarked that the United States had again shown its skill at driving a hard bargain, and insinuated that France had been bunched in the sale of the Panama property. The pushers for the Panama route swooped down upon this insult, and are making the most of it. They assert that from afar England is able to see the wonderful advantages of Panama, the cheapness at which it was obtained, and the trading skill of those who obtained it. On the other hand the Nicaraguans assert that an insult has been offered, and that we should not stand it. Their voices, however, are drowned out. The fight between the two interests shows how much ignorance there exists in the country relative to the affairs, external and internal, of the country. The canal proposition is one that calls for hundreds of millions of dollars. It is one in which rival interests have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in lobbying. It is one where the chances of success are at least dubious. Yet it is safe to assume that ninety-nine and ninety-nine one hundredths per cent. of the people only do not know anything about the facts in the case, but also do not care a snap.

The great capital interests that know how to open battle here have enforced the “labor committees” into more than customary obscurity. The only time that the committees received any show at all was in the consideration of the Chinese exclusion act. Here, as is plainly evident, the consideration was shown because opposing capitalist interests needed all the help “Brother Labor” could bring. In the hearing yesterday, before the Foreign Affairs Committee, of the House, Samuel Gompers was heard to say which side he took, but as the A. F. of L. has endorsed exclusion it is probable that Gompers was for exclusion. About the only thing he talked on was the dignity of the nation, and he closed his speech by saying “Labor does not insist on any action that will in any way reflect upon or lessen the honor, good name, and dignity of this our beloved country.” The members of both houses are evidently alive to the “power” which Gompers has, because he has been treated with scant consideration all this session.

The report of Governor Wood of Cuba has had a disquieting effect. It is plainly evident that the report was based upon official orders, and that the Republican majority is at work for annexation. Cuba is no doubt in an industrial, financial, and social tangle. Whether this was brought about by official or ordinary means is not yet evident. Under all conditions a crisis was inevitable, but there is a suspicion that it was artificially precipitated for the purpose of allowing a little “pointing.” Orators will

now point to Cuba starving at our door, Cuba in a state of anarchy at our door, Cuba knocking at our door, etc. Our door is a very handy place, but the amount of knocking that has gone on at it during the past few years is sufficient to have loosened the hinges. It is impossible to get any satisfactory news concerning the real state of Cuban public opinion. All information is based upon Republican policy. This much may be said: there will be a most decided attempt made to annex Cuba, and the chances are that the move will be successful, if not this session then next. Cuba is doomed, as there is too much opportunity for official patronage to allow the opportunity to slip.

LABOR IN WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

Contractors Arrange With Labor Fakirs to Supply Men.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—The labor question came to the front at the World's Fair site suddenly and unexpectedly. The sewerage contractors were preparing to begin work and discharged some of the men they had hired. Supt. J. H. McCarthy said the men who had applied for work were too light for the heavy labor that would be required of them and they were not experienced diggers.

“We can not afford to be bothered with cheap labor on this job. We do our sewer work according to the latest methods, as it is done in Chicago and New York, and we must have competent men. The men who applied are ordinary laborers without the skill we need for our work. We are willing to pay \$2 or \$2.25 a day for men who are worth it. I have made arrangements with officers of the labor organizations to get experienced men. I am informed that there are 1,000 such men available here and we have promises that we can get all we need at any time from the labor union.”

This announcement will boom the “unions” here while the work lasts. The fakirs already see the dues, which will be so high as to be more of a bonus, rolling in.

Superintendent McCarthy spent some time preparing to put a gang of men at work. Two tents have been erected on the hill south of the lake and there he will have his headquarters. Contractor Hanley, who was in Chicago, will return and give personal attention to the work. He will have an office at the corner of Skinner road and Lindell boulevard. C. M. Gebbie, who was with Mr. Hanley at the Pan-American during the construction period, will serve him here as secretary.

Superintendent McCarthy has been building sewers for a quarter of a century, and he is acquainted with all the methods and conditions that arise in the work. He looks for no difficulties here, but he is ready for anything.

Machinery will take the place of labor whenever possible. Sewer pipe, cement, brick and lumber are accumulating, and soon there will be machinery, pumps and electric motors.

The first work in the sewer will be to sink two wells for the pumping station. These will be 15 feet in diameter and about the same depth. They will be lined with concrete and brick and will be placed side by side with a doorway between.

Pumps will be placed to force the sewage to the Pine street sewer. On a deck half way up electric motors will stand and the engineer will be there to see to them. Over this will be a cover and one of the World's Fair buildings will be erected over it.

The system of gravity sewers which will sweep the site from the Skinner road will empty into these wells, and pumps will force the flow up through a 15-inch steel tube 1,800 feet long to the Pine street sewer, six feet above level. Before entering the wells the flow will pass through a 30-inch inclined stone pipe 250 feet long.

A STIFF PROTEST.

Branch Yankers, N. Y., Socialist Labor Party Takes Firm Stand.

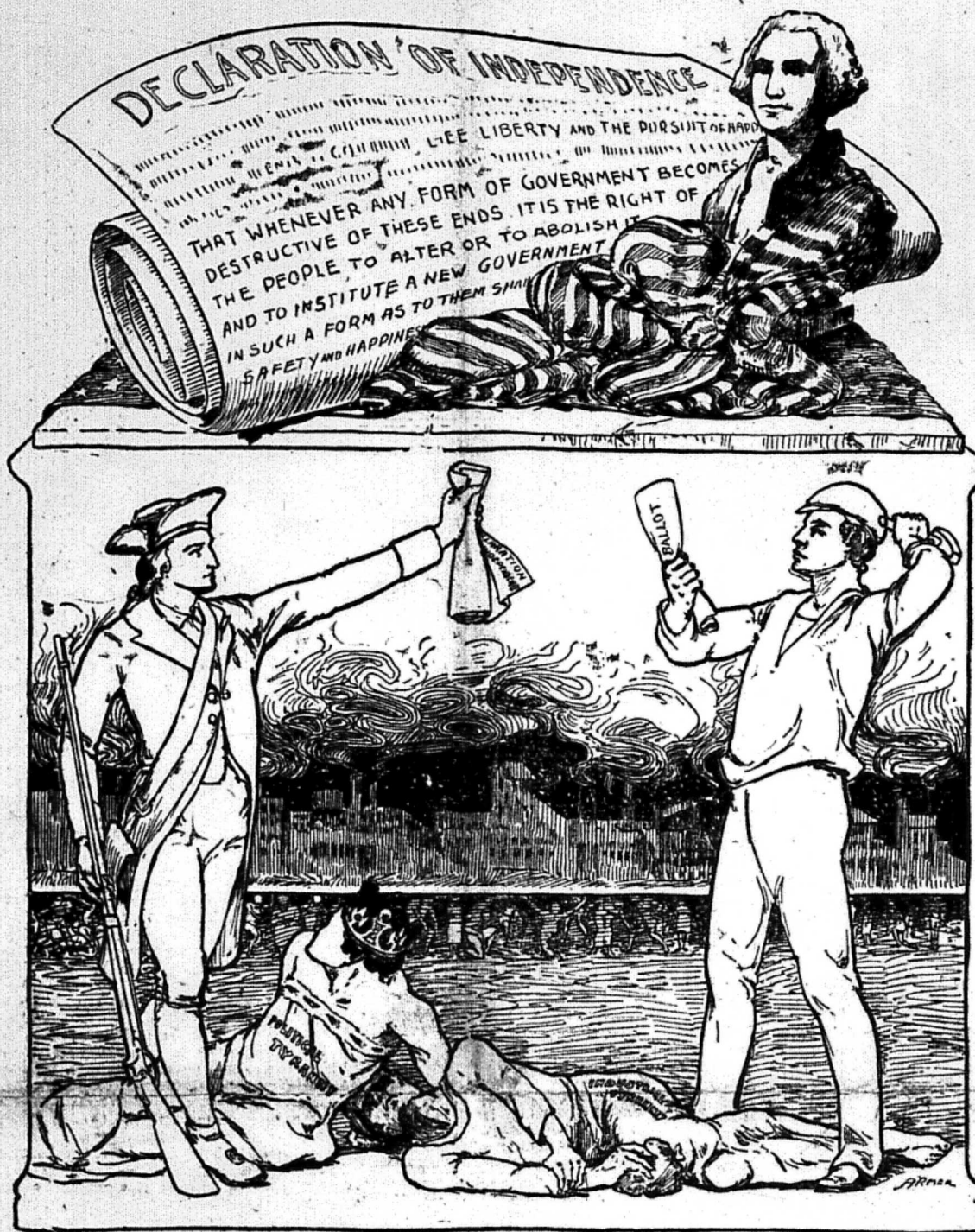
To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Yonkers.

Gentlemen: We, the members of Branch Yankers, Section Westchester County, Socialist Labor Party, hereby protest against the Board of Education expending \$1,000 of the city's money to purchase guns with which to teach High School boys to shoot. We object to having our children, and the children of the working class trained in a barbarous and brutal manner. We do not want our children to be trained Janisaries of the capitalist class. The Mohammedans, after enslaving and murdering the parents, took the children of the Christians, and trained them to hate and murder their relatives, until they were known to be the cruellest and most blood-thirsty enemies of the Christians. They were called “Janisaries,” and we believe this to be the object of the Board of Education, to recruit a reserve army, to be used against the working class whenever they go on strike to reduce the hours of labor, or for a larger share of what they alone produce. The working class is fast learning that the only thing the militia is used for is to break strikes, and they are refusing to join it, and we believe that the Board of Education, which is composed of representatives of the capitalist class, is trying to establish a recruiting station in the High School for the militia.

Branch Yankers, Section Westchester County, Socialist Labor Party.

PATRICK J. TROY, Organizer.

FEBRUARY



ALLIANCE WINS.

Striking Morocco Workers Win Every Point.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 25.—The strike at Kelley's morocco factory has ended with Kelley agreeing to all the demands of the striking Alliance men. Tuesday afternoon Kelley sent his superintendent after the committee, and when the committee conferred with him they found that he had come down from his high horse and made a proposition which gave the strikers just what they wanted.

In order to show that the men won their demands it is necessary to show the causes which led to the strike. Although the cause of the strike was an attempt to break the Alliance here, yet what the men went out for in the first place was because Kelley refused to divide the work among the men. That is, he wanted to pick out 10 men to continue the work and discharge the rest.

Kelley knew this was against the rules of the local. He trusted, and the men struck. Then the morocco manufacturers locked out all Alliance men. The rest of the shops settled, and then Kelley refused to settle with his men unless he got the same conditions as the rest of the shops. This the men could not grant because of different grades of work and other circumstances.

Kelley then thought he could break the Alliance if he fought it and was aided by the Morocco Manufacturers' Association.

Before the strike the men did, as a day's work, 17½ dozen of colored skins, or 15 dozen and five black skins. After the strike had started Kelley wanted them to do 20 dozen and four small skins and 18 dozen and four large skins (black and colored mixed). He refused to take back certain members of the Alliance and refused to divide the work equally among the men.

The proposition which he now accepts is as follows: 15 dozen and five large skins, or 18 dozen of small skins (black or colors or mixed) to be a day's work. All men are to have an equal share of the work in dull times. All men to go back to work that are now idle and the rest to come back as soon as they want to and they shall be given the preference when they are out of work.

The men to go back to work Saturday, January 25, 1902.

The men have won on every point, and all reports in the capitalist press to the effect of their going back on the same conditions as prevail in other shops are untrue.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

Social Democrats Kicking Against the Rev. Patty Checks.

The following is from the Kangaroo Social Democratic organs:

“The members of the First and Second Ward Branch (Local Chicago) Socialist Party, do emphatically protest at the action of the National Committee paying an Organizer \$2,000 yearly salary beside large unnecessary expense in the shape of car fare and expenses.

“Be it Resolved, That as most of our comrades are able and willing to work (both on the stump and off) for the cause without remuneration, it is a criminal waste of money to hire a salaried ex-ceryman to do the same; more especially as his salary is five times as great as the ordinary proletarian worker from whom it is wrong.

“And in view of the fact that the Rev. Vail has not reported any of his doings to the membership of the party and no noticeable increase in membership throughout the country.

“We consider paying him any salary a gross injustice to the organization. It is to say the least very discouraging to the working members of the party to know that every cent which reaches the National Organization eventually finds its way into the capacious pockets of the Rev. Vail.

“We demand this state of affairs instantly cease.

“Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the following papers: “Workers' Call,” Chicago, Ill.; “The Social Democratic Herald,” Milwaukee, Wis.; “The Worker,” New York, N. Y.

RICE WASBROUGH, Sec.

175 E. 22nd street, Chicago, Ill.

Could there be more base ingratitude! From the time that the Rev. Vail was sent out he crowded the pages of the Social Democratic papers with glowing accounts of his “work.” He told how he overcame the DeLeonites here, there and everywhere. Not only that, but like the Biblical seers of old he indulged in prophecies as to the result of his “work.” As he proceeded on his tour he saw the Social Democratic vote mounting higher and higher until its figures got beyond even his prophetic vision. But alas for the reverend and his prophecies: where he prophesied an increase the S. D. P. vote fell away. “Tis base ingratitude to turn and rend this prophet alone, for did not the rest of the outfit indulge in like pipe dreams? ‘Tis base ingratitude to say—and that by cold-blooded resolution—that Rev. Vail did not report. The trouble was he reported too much.

INCREASE IN KILLED.

Rotten Cars Add to Dangers of Railroad Employees.

Advance sheets giving statistics from the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in addition to financial matters covered by the detailed income account heretofore issued, deal also with the statistics of employees killed and injured on the railroads. The report says:

“There was a material increase in the ratio killed in 1900 from the three years preceding, the causes for which can only be conjectured. With the use of airbrakes on freight trains it is confidently expected to lessen the deaths and injuries under this head, and it is observed that airbrakes were not nearly as generally used in 1899 and 1900 as they are now. It is pointed out, however, that with more powerful locomotives, heavier cars, and longer freight trains, the use of airbrakes on these trains have been the occasion of an increased number of violent shocks, which tend to increase the danger to men on the cars.

“In 1893 the number of ton miles to each trainman was 638,635, while in 1900 it was 913,425. Some damage cases brought under the Safety Appliance act, or similar provisions in the State statutes, are mentioned. The Commission recommends that this act be amended so as to specifically require the application of automatic couplers to locomotives and tenders. Although about 75 per cent of the locomotives and tenders have been equipped with such couplers, the amendment is desirable if for no other reason than to insure uniformity on all the roads. It is also recommended that the application of ‘handholds’ be required on locomotives, tenders and snow plows, as well as upon cars. Both of these provisions and also the requirement of a standard height for couplers might reasonably be made to cover all vehicles, passenger, freight and miscellaneous, which are hauled or propelled by standard locomotives.

“Attention is called to the dangerous use at the present time of old and weak cars in nearly all trains. This has largely been caused by the great expansion of business, but it is reasonable to expect that every well-managed road will do away with this element of danger as fast as it is practicable. The action of the American Railway Association in recommending the adoption of a standard size for box and freight cars is noted and commended.

“Considerable space is devoted to the subject of airbrakes, and the Commission

sioner says that the airbrake on freight trains has long been in need of a decided improvement. Trains have often been run with only a few cars air braked, when, but for insufficient inspection, a very much larger number could have been made available. Harmful practice in connection with airbrake hose, which, unfortunately, seems to be on the increase is noted. This results from pulling one car away from another without disconnecting the hose couplings, but leaving these couplings to separate automatically. While such separation is theoretically provided for in the design of the coupling, the hose is strained and frequently loosened at its fastenings so that defects are produced. This introduces an element of constant danger while trains are running, for the incidental ruptures or parting of a hose while the train is in motion is sure to cause sudden stoppage, and the resulting shocks are quite liable to cause derailments or other damage to the cars. The retaining valve is a valuable additional safeguard, and on every steep grade a necessity, but it appears that only a few roads have as yet made regular and systematic use of these valves.

“Another cause of unsatisfactory service is found in deficient arrangements at yards for testing the brakes.”

THE SOUTH AND THE CHINESE.

Cotton-Mill Men Send a Delegation to Washington.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 22.—Several cotton manufacturers of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama have gone to Washington to appear with eastern manufacturers before the Senate Committee on Immigration in reference to the Chinese Exclusion Act.

They will ask that no law be passed which would seriously affect the trade relations of this country with the Orient. Prior to the Boxer outbreak in China, several Southern cotton mills shipped almost their entire product to the Orient. With the restoration of order these trade relations have been resumed, and with a promise of a large increase, which might be checked by adverse Chinese legislation. Such a check would affect not only the mills in the South, but also those in the North, because of the intensified home competition.

The Southern delegation will urge the re-enactment of the Geary law until the expiration of the present treaty, so that the whole matter may come up in 1904, believing that the question will find more serious and liberal treatment two years hence.

The fact of the matter is not that the Southern cotton mill men fear the loss of trade by the re-enactment for a long period of the exclusion law, but that they hope by its not being permanently re-enacted they will be able to get the cheap Chinese labor.

A FIRM BASIS.

Enormous Increase in Business of Trust Companies.

Albany, Jan. 24.—Supt. F. D. Kilburn, of the State Banking Department, today completed a tabulation of the figures showing the condition of the sixty-two trust companies of the State at the close of business on December 31, 1901. There has been an increase of five in the number of trust companies, compared with the number reporting a year ago. The most significant feature shown in the reports of the trust companies is a vast increase in the item of total resources from an aggregate of \$707,933,512 a year ago to \$969,333,644 on December 31 last, an increase of \$171,401,132. Supt. Kilburn's statement in detail follows:

Resources—Bonds and mortgages, \$45,483,000; stock investment, \$190,822,965; loans on collateral, \$540,208,706; loans on personal securities, \$11,907,300; overdrafts, \$52,290; due from banks and brokers, \$5,975,025; real estate, \$10,747,440; cash on hand, \$9,858,702; other assets \$13,147,27; total resources, \$969,333,644.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$49,125,000; surplus, \$64,706,007; undivided profits, \$39,882,284; deposits in trust, \$352,213,121; general deposits, \$440,718,002; other liabilities, \$26,657,727; total liabilities, \$969,333,644.

Supplementary—Interest, commissions and profits received, \$44,993,687; interest paid, \$18,878,383; expenses, \$5,937,041; dividends, \$6,370,205; taxes, \$2,726,690; deposits, made on order of the court, \$11,894,004; total deposits upon which interest is allowed, \$712,540,162; amount invested in mortgages, \$56,480,417; mortgages paid and sold, \$51,726,242.

Morgan's Opinion.

J. Pierpont Morgan does not agree with the Wall street men who declare that the tide of prosperity—capitalist prosperity—is upon the point of turning from flood to ebb. When asked if he thought the turn had been reached Morgan said:

“Such a question scarcely needs an answer, for the facts speak for themselves. The phenomenal prosperity of the country is so self-evident that you have the answer to your very hand.

“More; not only is the prosperity here, but all the signs, all the promises, all the indications are that it is here for a long time to come. I have absolute faith in the future.”

“As to recessions, as to set-backs, where is there sign of anything discouraging? There is enough business already in hand to keep the country busy for a year to come.”

HOW ABOUT THE REPORT?

MITCHELL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE BRINGS IN INDORSEMENT INSTEAD OF STATEMENT.

Committee Says Charges Do Irreparable Damage to the Organization—Resolutions Committee Refuses to Concur in Resolution Denying Members Who Serve As Deputies During Strikes.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—The committee appointed by the United Mine Workers of America, in convention here, to investigate the charges made by Miss Mollie Meredith against President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, has reported, exonerating the accused officials. The report declares that Miss Meredith's charges are doing irreparable damage to the miners' organization.

The committee, instead of submitting a statement, presented a resolution, expressing confidence in and endorsing the action of the officers in the matter referred to in the charges. The report was adopted by a rising vote.

The resolution is as follows: “We, your committee appointed to investigate the charges and counter charges that have passed between Miss Mollie Meredith and officers of our organization, beg leave to make the following report:

“We find there was no foundation in fact for the charges preferred by Miss Meredith, and beg leave to submit the following resolution:

“Whereas, One Miss Mollie Meredith has issued circular letters containing statements and making allegations derogatory to the personal and official honor of the president, the secretary and the other officers of the United Miners of America, and

“Whereas, We believe that such statements coming from any source whatever are liable irreparably to damage our organization and should be and are hereby condemned; if any person or persons feel or know that officers or members of the U. M. of A. are derelict in their duty charges should and must be preferred in the proper manner and have the guilty parties properly punished, and intended and calculated to injure the president, the secretary and other officers of the U. M. of A., and

“Whereas, We believe and know that the national officers of our organization did all that honorable men should do to protect our organization and its funds at the time Mr. Pearce was removed from office, and

“Whereas, We have every confidence in the honor, integrity and faithfulness of our officers; therefore be it

“Resolved, That this convention by a rising vote endorse in every particular the action of the officers in the Pearce matter.”

The convention to-day considered, item by item, a partial report by the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions were presented by the committee as it had received them, together with its recommendations. The first was that the United Mine Workers' Journal be printed in the Slavonic, as well as in the English language. The committee's recommendation was adverse, and the resolution was defeated.

A second resolution was to the effect that two pages of the “Journal” be printed in the Polish language. This led to a prolonged discussion. President Mitchell explained that the experiment of printing two pages of the “Journal” in the Slavonic language had been tried without good results, it costing the organization \$1,040 to employ a man to set those two pages, when the foreign circulation was only 1,000.

All resolutions asking for the printing of documents in any language but the English language were voted down, although the Polish delegations made a strong plea to have the paper printed in their tongue.

A resolution that every local union of mine workers' organization be furnished with a copy of the verbatim reports of all the proceedings of the national convention brought up a discussion. The committee reported against the resolution, which failed of adoption.

The committee refused to concur in a resolution providing that all men doing guard duty, “taking part in a private army,” in the service of any coal corporation, should be eternally debarred from becoming members of the United Mine Workers' organization.

Flouring and Grist Mills.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Census Bureau has issued a preliminary report regarding flouring and grist mill products. It makes the following showing for 1900, with increases and decreases since 1890:

Number of establishments 25,258, increase 37 per cent.
Capital \$218,714,104, increase 5 per cent.

Wage earners, average number 37,073 decrease 22 per cent.

Wages \$17,703,418, decrease 2 per cent.

Miscellaneous expenses, \$10,325,588, decrease 22 per cent.

Cost of materials \$475,826,345, increase 10 per cent.

Value of products \$560,710,063, increase 9 per cent.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE.

To the members of the Massachusetts

State Executive Committee:—

Comrades: We, the undersigned, duly elected committee, to draw up a resume of the work done by the S. E. C., since last convention, do hereby present the following:

Since the late Convention failed to instruct in any respect, or lay down lines of work for the guidance of the S. E. C., the Committee was compelled to fall back on its own resources and judgment in carrying on the work of the Campaign. This was a very lamentable oversight on the part of the delegates to the Convention; much worry and a great deal of responsibility falling to the lot of the S. E. C. might have been prevented if the Convention had acted in a different manner. As it was, the S. E. C. started out as well as its experience allowed. The first action taken after the Convention was the acceptance of Comrade A. E. Jones' offer to devote his vacation to the cause of the S. L. P. in Mass. Accordingly, Comrade Jones started out on a tour through the western part of the State at a very slight expense to the S. E. C. But growing out of and as a consequence of two lectures delivered by Comrade Jones in Springfield the S. E. C. found itself embroiled in a debate between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. The arrangement was left to the comrades of Section Springfield who in conjunction with members of the S. D. P. proceeded to hire a hall and engage a stenographer to take down the debate. The cost of the debate was to be borne jointly share and share alike, by the S. D. P., and Sections Springfield and Holyoke S. L. P.

Section Springfield being small in numbers, and weak financially, appealed to the S. E. C. to assist them in defraying the expenses of taking down and transcribing the debate. The S. E. C. voted to assist the Comrades in Springfield with a sum not exceeding five dollars. When the bill finally came up for settlement, the S. D. P. having crawled out, and the Comrades in Springfield not being able to shoulder the burden, the S. E. C. found itself confronted with the alternative of paying a bill amounting to thirty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, or leave the report in the hands of the stenographer. The stenographer, not being a party to the original agreement, which by the way appears to have been verbal, charged the prevailing rate of wages which brought the bill up to double the amount contracted for; yet the S. E. C. took the position that the S. L. P. of Mass. could not consistently leave this matter in the hands of a person outside the organization to be made use of in any way so as to fit. We realized that it was too big a gun which at any time might be trained on us. Consequently, we paid the bill, yet we deplore the carelessness of the arrangements and earnestly hope such a thing will not take place again, for we consider the money thus spent a dead loss.

Another matter growing out of Comrade Jones' tour was in effect as follows: When Comrade Jones made his report to the S. E. C. it was accompanied by "clippings" from Springfield papers descriptive of his meetings, and the Comrade urged the S. E. C. to turn the opportunity to account, to make use of the stir these meetings had caused among the working class and Springfield and vicinity. After some discussion it was decided to send a speaker to that part of the State. Comrade Chas. H. Corrigan being selected as the most fitted, he was accordingly placed in the field for the space of ten days. This entailed an expense to the S. E. C. of about thirty-six dollars, an item which might have been saved without loss of support to the Party, and it is an open question whether it brought any new members or any support at the polls in the late State election. It is the opinion of your Committee that it is unwise to jump at and expend a large sum of money on the first manifestation of interest on the part of the working class which after all proves nothing but a flash in the pan. Before the mind of the average workman is properly prepared through sound, solid Socialist literature, speech-making has very little lasting effect.

A matter, however, which deserves mention as redounding to the benefit of the organization of the State is the picnic held last August by the Comrades of Greater Boston, which netted one hundred twenty dollars and sixty cents and we beg leave to suggest to the new Committee the advisability, aye, the necessity of apportioning the agitation right now. Another event which proved a great success, in a double sense, was the lecture arranged by the S. E. C. Sunday, October 12th, at the Memorial Hall, Boston, with Comrade Daniel De Leon as speaker. This lecture netted about fifty dollars to the S. E. C. and it gave to the movement the valuable pamphlet "Socialism vs. Anarchism."

A matter which we regret to say, has greatly depleted our treasury was the contest in which the Party's name was alleged to be involved. It should have been apparent to all well-informed Comrades that the S. L. P. had not a ghost of a show in bucking against the issue, and while we do not attempt to fasten the blame on anyone in particular, we nevertheless deplore the rashness of the S. E. C. in committing itself to an action entailing an expenditure of fifty dollars without any benefit whatever.

We have so far been dealing with what has been done during the last six months and while we are painfully aware that the work of the S. E. C. is not above criticism, on the contrary, that on certain points it deserves criticism, yet we beg leave to call attention to the fact that whatever shortcomings the S. E. C. may be guilty of, they are not caused by lack of willingness to serve the Party's best interests, but rather by lack of training and experience; and we further wish to call attention to

this other fact: that the S.E.C. is nothing more nor less than the reflex of the organization. Now, if the organization is sluggish and indifferent, the S. E. C. cannot be expected to be spry and active. That sluggishness and inactivity do in fact within the organization throughout the State is evident to the most superficial observer and if proof to this assertion is necessary we have it in ample form in Comrade Berry's report to the S. E. C. of his tour during the last campaign. Notwithstanding the fact that the trip was advertised fully two weeks before Comrade Berry started out on the road, in both the Daily and Weekly People and kept as a standing advertisement during six weeks, we find that in most places where he was billed to speak absolutely nothing had been done toward advertising locally or arrangement of meetings; even after he appeared on the scene some Sections showed absolute lack of organization. This, Comrades, is the principal point; we must insist on organizing those we have got in the Party already into a body of men impelled by one motive, directed by one desire, the progress of the doctrine of the S. L. P. When this is accomplished and not until then can we expect to do effective propaganda. We must train the members in such a manner that they will be able to meet any emergency, know what to do, when and how to do it. We must also insist on a closer contact between the various Sections of the State and the S. E. C. The S. E. C. should be to the State organization what the brain is to the human body, any feeling or change of feeling in the remotest part of the State should be known to the S. E. C. When we have reached this state of perfection in the internal organization, which can be done without expenditure of money, we have reached a time when we can successfully inaugurate a vigorous agitation on the outside. But we believe it is high time to make a departure from methods hitherto in vogue. We hold that at this stage of the game at least, it is an almost criminal waste of money to send a speaker on a flying trip through the State, during campaign time, to speak to a handful of workmen at each place to the tune of a hundred and fifty dollars per campaign. This money could be spent to better advantage by using the major portion to purchase literature and divide among the sections as conditions may demand, and the rest to advertise a few meetings in the largest industrial towns.

Following are a few suggestions on how the work of agitation might be carried on. Educate, agitate, organize, is the slogan of the S. L. P. and we should see to it that no circumstances or conditions make us lose sight of its great significance. Education is necessary in breaking the ground, preparing the soil and setting the proletariat in a proper frame of mind to receive our agitation. Without education agitation falls flat. You run the risk of speaking over the heads of your audience, though you be fortunate to get one together. After flooding the field with all the literature at your command it is time to set the agitator to work to guide an awakened class-consciousness toward organization and for that reason should the office of agitator and organizer be regarded as one. Now the best plan we can offer in this Campaign of education is that the S. E. C. call upon the sections throughout the State to push the distribution of leaflets. But when we speak of distribution we mean all that the term implies; it is not sufficient to order a number of leaflets and keep them stacked up round Section Headquarters until they become wastepaper, but place one leaflet in the hand of a workman willing to read it, once a week for a number of weeks. This is in our opinion a far more effective way than by holding lectures at which none but Party members turn up. Let us learn by the experience of others. When the mountain refused to come to Mohamet, Mohamet went to the mountain. If the workmen refuse to come to our meetings or lectures, let us invade their very homes, if need be, with our literature. Then, in the fullness of time, when we do put the agitator-organizer in the field his efforts should be concentrated on the principal industrial towns, more particularly so in towns where one certain industry predominates; he will then be able to do the easier master the situation and gather instances from the daily life, his particular auditors wherewith to clinch his arguments; in one word, he will be in a position to know what he is talking about. A strong movement in a few localities where conditions are favorable will have a far greater moral effect on the State at large than a weak movement scattered over the whole.

It will, as a matter of course, develop talents who will be able to take charge of the agitation in their immediate vicinities, will stimulate enthusiasm, which in turn will begot financial support to carry on the work farther from home. As to the Circuit Organizer Plan we beg leave to refrain from laying down any lines of action. Little or nothing worth speaking of has been done by the State organization, with a few exceptions, during the year towards selling auxiliary stamps. If it could be arranged so as to give sections one-half of the proceeds of the sale of these stamps it might stimulate activity on the part of the members.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles A. Christenson,
Edwin S. Mayo,
Herman W. A. Raasch,
Committee.

Massachusetts State Executive Committee.
1165 Tremont Street,
Jan. 12, 1902.
C. F. Walker in the chair.
Roll Call:
Present—Deans, Quarnstrom, Raasch, Walker, Christenson, Beck, Mayo.
Absent—O'Keefe, Fugelstad, Lyndell.
Minutes of previous meeting approved.
Financial Secretary Raasch's absence being caused by a misunderstanding as to the date of the last meeting of the S.E.C. it was moved that the explanation be ac-

cepted and the comrade marked as excused. Moved that the committee take up such communications as require their immediate attention, also act upon the report of this committee to the new S. E. C. for 1902. Carried.

Communications:
O'Fihelly of Abington. On holding caucus in that town. Motion—to refer to the new S. E. C. Carried. From Ward Branches 10 and 20, of Boston, Everett, Malden, Somerville vote for Recording Secretary and Financial Secretary. Action—vote ordered complied. From Everett, censuring the S. E. C. for the needless expense incurred in protesting against the Social Democrats using the name of Socialist Party on nomination papers. Action—As the above matter is dealt with in the report of the old committee it was voted to place communication on file.

Financial reports, as submitted by the Financial Secretary and Auditing Committee were accepted and Recording Secretary instructed to send same to the Sections.

C. A. Christenson on De Leon lecture accepted as progressive.

Moved that vote for Recording Secretary and Financial Secretary be closed and the same be complied.

The result of above vote was as follows:

For Recording Secretary—Mayo, 40; Christenson, 8.

For Financial Secretary—Raasch, 35; Jones, 13.

Mayo and Raasch receiving the highest vote were declared elected.

Moved that this S. E. C. adjourns sine die. Carried.

As members elected by Sections in Greater Boston to the S. E. C. for 1902 were present the same were called to order by the Recording Secretary. On call for nomination for temporary Chairman A. E. Jones, of Everett, was elected. On Credential Committee, Thomas M. Birtwell of Lynn, who reported the following members elected to the new S. E. C. as present:

Gibson and Birtwell, of Lynn; Jones, of Everett; Quarnstrom, of Somerville, with Mayo and Raasch, Secretaries. With report of Credential Committee accepted, the temporary organization was made permanent.

Moved by Raasch to proceed to elect permanent committee. Amended by Birtwell to lay on the table until next meeting—the fourth Sunday in January. Amended and carried.

From Stoeber of Adams, inquiring as to what had become of order for due stamps sent for early in December. As the recording secretary has communicated with Stoeber the above letter was ordered filed.

From Cambridge—on election of officers.

From Haverhill—notifying S.E.C. that M. T. Berry has been elected as organizer of that Section.

From Lawrence—on election of officers. Pittsfield, Somerville and Salem vote on Haverhill resolution. Regarding resolution, it was moved to close the vote on the same two weeks from date.

As to report of the late S. E. C., it was moved that the same be sent on to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE for publication and also that a committee of three be elected to take out such matter as recommended by said report and submit the same to the S. E. C. at its next regular meeting. Motion carried.

Raasch, Christenson and Mayo were elected on above-named committees.

It was moved, That the S. E. C. meeting be held every second and fourth Sunday in each month at 11 a. m., at No. 1165 Tremont street, Room No. 1, Boston, Mass. Financial Secretary was instructed to ascertain of the Boston Section Headquarters Committee what the cost of rent would be to the S. E. C.

Moved, That the Financial Secretary be instructed to pay to A. E. Jones \$25.00 on account, on loan made by him to Party in 1900. Motion carried.

Recording Secretary was instructed to call upon all Sections within District 19 S. T. & L. A. to make nominations for delegate to said District 19 for the ensuing year.

Birtwell, of Lynn, and Jones, of Everett, were elected on committee to draw up an order of business for this committee and report at next meeting.

Jones and Christenson were elected to assist the Financial Secretary in locating D. P. stamps, Paris Assessment stamps, Auxiliary stamps, and National Subscription List.

The Recording Secretary was instructed to communicate with Walker, of Vineyard Haven, and Tobin, of Attleboro, requesting them to become members at large, thus becoming the nucleus for an organization in the future.

Action of the old S. E. C. on O'Fihelly holding caucuses in Abington was endorsed by the new S. E. C.

Kuhn, of N. E. C., on complaint of Comrade O'Fihelly, of neglect of duty on part of the S. E. C.

It was moved, That the Recording Secretary bring all matter relative to above matter to next meeting of the S. E. C.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Recording Secretary,
22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

PURE AND SIMPLE UNION DIES.
Federation of Labor in Red Wing, Minn., Expires for Want of Support.

Red Wing, Minn., Jan. 23.—The Federation of Labor in Red Wing is no more. It died for want of support. Three years ago this organization was formed and within a few months it had about 800 members. In about a year interest began to die out and the membership decreased. A sick benefit fund had been created but finally this too had to be given up. Lately there have been very few members and these did not even attend the meetings. Finally enough members were gotten together to make a quorum and it was voted to disband the organization.

Thus dies what was considered one of the strongest and most influential labor organizations in the city.

THE ATTACK ON LYON.

A Review of Southern Conditions Which Throws Light on Its Motive.

With a view of throwing a side light upon the force and motion that prompted those Texas savages to commit that most dastardly assault upon Comrade F. L. Lyon, and enumerate some of the "crimes against the helpless" that an S. L. P. speaker on that subject might touch upon, I hereby pen these lines.

To more clearly understand the situation it will be necessary to view the world's commercial development, and the degeneration of the South—changes wrought by the Civil War, etc.

In ante-bellum days, the South was wholly agricultural. Cotton, rice and cane products (sugar and molasses) being the chief products. Large plantations operated by chattel slaves usually driven by a wage-slave (called overseer).

Plantation and slave owners' families usually large, six to eight, the average, twelve children not uncommon.

England then was "the workshop of the world." The textile industries of the New England states were in their early infancy. The raw material for the English mills came chiefly from the South.

With the Civil War and its disturbances of production and transportation upon the high seas on account of the blockade, England's cotton supply was much hampered and finally completely shut off. England then introduced cotton culture into its antislavery possession very extensively. South American countries, Hawaiian Islands and the Asiatic countries came in later as competitors, in the world's markets for cotton, rice and cane products. Result: before the war cotton sold at Gulf ports from 25 cents to 30 cents. In 1897 best grades sold as low as 6 cents; ditto rice. Cane products were so low that a bounty of 2 cents per pound had to be paid by the Government a decade ago (under Sugar Trust influence), so that sugar could be produced profitably in the United States.

With the passing away of the heads of the old Bourbon families, and the subdivision of the estate among the numerous heirs, and continuous cultivation without fertilization, the productivity of the soil is greatly diminished, so that the income from each individual's share of the once great estate is no longer commensurate with his "station" in life. It is soon sold or mortgaged which means the same in the end, to keep up that "station," so that this once grand southern gentleman "sah" with a genealogical tree with branches extending into the "best families of old Virginia" finds himself without any assets.

An intellectual pee-wee, commercialism is an unsolvable enigma to him, his few generations of "gentlemanship" endow him with a natural aversion to any useful vocation, which he will not accept unless the woodman's axe and the continuous crack of the hunter's gun has shut off his food supply, and a vacuum has been produced in his inner regions; which circumstances have humbled the majority of the native wage-slaves in the industries of the South to-day. Those that yield to the above circumstances and go to work suffer social ostracism, as southern "sassiness" spurs grimy hands and clothing as it does a leper. So the proud gentleman (?) turns his efforts to "politics" (a source of livelihood, which is well exposed in the masterly article in THE PEOPLE of December 21, 1901, "Texas Ku Klux Klan in Working Order.")

To quote from the article in illustration: "The usually brutal practice of city and county officials, so common in Texas in kidnapping friendless and unemployed workmen and fining them as vagrants, and working them on public improvements, 'shaking down' unfortunates of all kinds, and using official positions as shields behind which to perpetrate every variety of outrage against defenseless men, women, and children."

The above, taken from Comrade Lyon's address upon "Crimes Against the Helpless," must have been a severe scoring against the gentry that perpetrate them. An explanation here by one that has been all over Texas, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, from the Gulf to the Pan Handle, and was reared twenty miles miles from the Texas State line, may be in order here. I have had ample observations and know whereof I write.

In the saw-mill districts of East Texas, where Comrade Lyon was, the pluck-me store is in full blast. Payment of wages is not made with legal tender in most cases but with "scrip" in the employment mill, which is "honored at par" at exhibition prices, or is "shaved" (at a deep cut) for cash.

In Texas I have seen the proletariat in its lowest degree of degradation. In the railroad construction camps one can find the quondam textile worker, shoe worker, printer, and almost every trade where female and child-labor, and machinery have been introduced; these itinerant workmen harvesting the cereals of the Northwest, and to escape the blast of old Boreas, going to Texas to work on the railroads. When one road is finished it is turned over to the promoters and stock manipulators, the builders pack their "trunks" (a red bandana handkerchief, containing a shirt, another handkerchief and possibly a pair of socks), and move on in search of another job.

To them rule-time, the babbling brook, chirp of the bird, and twilight with the coming of the evening, sing no requiem of home, with its cheerful fireside and loving mother and father, brothers and sisters gathered around them: Capitalism long ago abolished all of that. But in their desert of misery they seek an oasis in intoxication and debauchery, in their monthly, bi-monthly, and more often tri-monthly visits to the larger towns of Texas.

These are types of unfortunates that are preyed upon by the ravenous vultures to whom Comrade Lyon's remarks were so offensive. When their victims are arrested—vagrancy is the trump charge that holds them under almost any circumstances, as capitalist domination

makes the working class a criminal class when its members change their abode—if they have any money a "shake-down" is the result, which means a fine of the amount the victim has. If without any funds a fine, to be worked out on public work is imposed. The "taxpayer" thus gets some cheap labor (fifty cents a day, which would go to the keeper of the bastille for board.)

In Taylor, Tex., I saw seventeen unfortunates incarcerated in a place ten by fourteen feet, and food for all was carried from the back door of a hotel in an ordinary water bucket. They were daily marched out, the more "desperate" chained, and worked on the street under a shot gun guard. Every one of them was charged with the heinous crime of being out of work.

This town was not different from other Texas towns. Some places nine months to a year are not uncommon sentences.

Let no one be deceived and think that the South is alone in this respect. Elsewhere it is not different in kind, but in degree.

In the Wild West States the club plays an important part, as there, through fear of the working class vote "convict labor" must not compete too strongly with "free labor." Political favors are paid for with street cleaning jobs, so the workhouse and club is used with telling effect. The latter is notably so at Burlington, Iowa.

In April, 1897, I was working in Lincoln, Neb. One day a fellow-craftsman came limping into the shop, one that I had toiled and sweated with in neighboring shops for three consecutive years. When I asked what was the matter he said, "For God's sake get me something for bruises." I looked at him, stripped him, and saw that his back was black and blue, from his head to his shoe-tops, where he had been beaten in Burlington. The police force and population in general of Burlington at that time can vie with Beaumont for honors (?) in their class. This is how those injuries came to be inflicted.

The high bluff at Burlington overhanging the Mississippi river has holes that are shared by the beast of the woods and the unfortunate son of man that hath not where to lay his head. Nightly the bluffs are searched as are the coal scuttles, out-houses and box cars.

The unfortunates caught in the day's "round up" are taken to a plain bounded by the river on one side and almost perpendicular bluffs on the other. There they are let loose one at a time to run a gauntlet of about a hundred feet onto and across a bridge.

In the dark the poor devil cannot see and does not know what he is up against until he is on the trestle, and being pounced on by two big burly brutes with clubs it is a wonder life and limb are not sacrificed—who knows but what it often is?

This performance generally concludes a night's sight-seeing to many of the theatre-going people (?) of Burlington. The working class has usually quite a number among the spectators, who comely look on or audibly approve of the outrage, as it removes that many from the local labor market. Ditto Galesburg and Godfrey, Ill.

Work-houses abound from Maine's surf-washed shores to the Golden Gate; from Key West to the Canadian border that are filled by the crimeless criminals of the working class.

The law of wages as accepted by the class conscious Socialist is briefly: The cost of a given standard of living, modified by the power of resistance of the working class. Thus a PROPER economic organization is a power of resistance and can raise the standard of living. A requisite degree of skill is a power of resistance and can command more wages than a less degree.

The right to change masters is a power of resistance, which is held up to the working class by capitalism's praise singers, as the greatest degree of liberty that mankind ever enjoyed. Place a victim of the Texas constabulary between two hostile towns and very little of that liberty remains.

What more proper or better subject can the Socialist Labor Party take up than "Crimes Against the Helpless," or more properly "The Crimeless Criminals of the Working Class?" A date should annually be set to commemorate the first bloodshed to the S. L. P. Meetings should be held by every Section in the country. These indignities should be discussed and a special edition of THE PEOPLE gotten out dealing with them.

Up comrades and do your utmost that those scoundrels may be brought to Justice and the S.L.P. hold high carnival over their prostrate bodies. S.L.P. Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 20.

PORTO RICANS IN HAWAII.

When They Desert Plantations They Are Prosecuted As Vagrants.

Honolulu, Jan. 25.—The Porto Ricans imported to Hawaii for labor on the plantations have become a problem. Many of them were amenable on arrival and unfit for labor. They were cared for by the plantation physicians and in the plantation hospitals till they recovered health and strength, but they proved themselves in many cases unwilling slaves, and deserted the plantations for the towns.

In the towns they picked up a precarious living, doing work as laborers or at odd jobs. Hundreds of them have come to Honolulu, and are becoming a menace to the community. Of late, robberies and hold-ups have increased beyond any previous experience of the town, and much of the crime is credited to the Porto Ricans.

A large proportion of the prisoners who daily come before the police courts are Porto Ricans, and the "charitable" citizens and the "charitable" organizations are burdened with the indigent and mendicant among them. Yesterday twenty-four of them, all men, applied in a body to the Associated Charities. All claimed to have been without food for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and some claimed to have families who were in the same plight. The Associated Charities was unable to relieve their wants and the High Sheriff was notified an effort will be made to send them to some of the plantations of this island, and those who will not work will be prosecuted for "vagrancy."

BECOMING AMERICANIZED.

CRIME FLOURISHES IN THE ONCE EDENIC HAWAII.

Robbery First Introduced by American Troops During Spanish-American War—Locks and Burglars, Unknown Once, Now Proliferous.

Honolulu, Jan. 10.—One by one the Hawaiian customs and practices are being lost in the Americanization of the islands. Less than five years ago such a thing as a residence, secured by bolts and locks was unknown in Hawaii, but the depredations of criminals in the last few weeks have compelled people to take steps to secure the windows at night.

Robbery after robbery has alarmed the people of the islands and the sense of security heretofore felt among the peaceful and honest Hawaiians has given way to fear of the depredations of the new population sprung up since annexation.

Living in a land of plenty where the fields bore sufficient to satisfy all the desires of the native, the need of any other form of riches was not apparent to the Hawaiian. He was not disposed to lay up any of this world's goods, and was content when the needs of the day were satisfied. Such a thing as a beggar was practically unknown, and the crime of vagrancy was not known to the court calendar.

Now that what was once public, is now private property, has changed all this. The first rude shock of awakening came with the Spanish-American war and the establishment of the transport service in the Pacific with Honolulu as the midway stopping place. Thousands of American soldiers will remember with what joy they were received by the Hawaiians, and how the Hawaiians extended the fullest measure of hospitality. The men were feasted to their hearts' content, and there appeared to be no let-up to the enthusiasm of the Hawaiians.

Then came a change. The departure of a transport generally means the disappearance of sundry articles of value. Then the natives became suspicious.

The crowds that went to greet each passing transport grew smaller and smaller, and the offerings of fruit and hospitality became rarer as the misdeeds of the soldiers became more generally known. Now transports come and go with very little attention.

It is not to the soldiers alone that the passing of the old feeling of security is due. With the expiration of the labor contracts which kept Japanese, Portuguese and Chinese in the plantations they began to come to town and take up a trade here, falling in with the contractors some other method of securing a livelihood.

With annexation labor contracts became illegal, and laborers brought here often elected to shift for themselves rather than go to the plantations. A few years ago a beggar was practically unknown on any of the islands. The Hawaiian would rather have starved than to ask for alms, for there was plenty to be had in the fields and valleys without the asking. Life then was not a problem but a pleasure, and the happy-go-lucky native had no fear of the future. Now beggary is getting common.

The police were not needed in those days for the detention of crime.

No thought was given to any crime other than those against the existing government, and the police records show an almost total absence of thieves and its kindred crimes.

Now all this is changed. The open residence is an exception rather than the rule. The coming of the Americans has brought its inevitable result. Doors are barred at night by merchants.

There has been hardly a day for the last six months in which some form of larceny has not been reported to the police. Burglaries are frequent and have increased alarmingly the past few weeks.

The police seem powerless to stop this epidemic of crime, and lack of money has made it impossible to increase the police appropriation. There is now believed to be an organized gang of thieves at work in the city. A few days ago thieves robbed the United States mail on board an island steamer, and their booty is estimated at \$15,000. The Hawaiians by necessity are learning to steal and native cases crowd the courts.

The police force now is a peculiar institution. It is composed largely of natives, who do not understand the ways of the American criminal and cannot comprehend the meaning of the new reign of terror.

In the meantime, the people of the islands have taken the matter into their own hands, barred their doors and locked the windows, and are preparing to resist the attacks of the new element which their former feeling of security has drawn hither.

Man Killer by Occupation.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 27.—Assassination is a trade with Tom Horn, stock detective and for many years a well-known Government scout, according to evidence introduced in his preliminary hearing Saturday. Under pretense of hiring him as detective for a Montana ranch, deputy United States Marshal Joseph Lefores, it is alleged, induced Horn to give an account of his crimes. Following are the extracts from the alleged confession:

"Killing men is my specialty. I look upon it as a business proposition and I guess I have got a corner on the market in this section. The first man I killed was a second lieutenant in the Mexican army. I was then 26 years old and new at the business, but I got accustomed to it after a while. There was no agreement signed in the Nickel killing. I do all of my business through Coble (John C. Coble, Manager of the Iron Mountain Ranch Co.). He is the whitest man I ever worked for. I got \$2,100 for killing three men."

It is said to be not unusual for big cattle companies to employ detectives to kill thieves, "rustlers," whom they cannot successfully prosecute, but heretofore it has been almost impossible to make out a clear case against them.

Select List of Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

Two evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth \$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison 10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1845 to 1895 10

Bax, Ernest Benfot:
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth 1.00
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth 50

Bax and Morris:
Socialism: Its Growth and Outlook. Cloth 1.00
Behel, August:
War in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth 50
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper 25

Connolly, James:
Erin's Hope: The End and the Means. Paper 50
De Leon, Daniel:
What Means This Strike? 50
Reform or Revolution? 50
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman 50

Engels, Frederick:
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science. Cloth 50
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth 1.00
The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth 1.25

Engels and Marx:
The Manifesto of the Communist Party 10
Ely, Richard D., Prof.:
French and German Socialism. 25
Gronlund, Lawrence:
The Co-operative Commonwealth. Cloth 1.00
The Co-operative Commonwealth. Paper 50
Socialism vs. Tax Reform 10
Hazzell, A. P.:
The Exploitation of Labor 50
Hyndman, H. M.:
Economics of Socialism. Cloth 1.20
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. Cloth 1.00
Socialism and Slavery 50
Marx's Theory of Value 50
Hyndman and Morris:
A Summary of the Principles of Socialism 15
Journes

BREAKING UP A "HOME."

A LEAF FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF A "CHARITY" AGENT.

It Shows How the Family Tie is Crushed Out in Pitiless Struggle for Existence for Which Capitalism is Responsible.

Pulpit pounders, college professors, newspaper editors and in fact all the upholders of capitalism denounce Socialism as an institution that would destroy the family. It is capitalism that compels to leave their children in the "charitable" day nurseries while they go out to get the father as breadwinner. Children are compelled to go to work while hardly out of their infancy. She towns are built up in one part of the country while the towns grow up in another part. Many more instances could be given. It was only the other day that the newly elected Episcopal Bishop of Long Island sounded a note of warning at a gathering of capitalists. The Bishop said:

"It is the duty of the preacher to sometimes look on the dark side of an industrial age with its multiplicity of inventions. These inventions are threatening our domestic life, and are endangering the sanctity of the home."

"There are 6,000,000 women wage earners in America, and sixty per cent. of our workmen could not support their families unless their women also went out to work. To find their places as breadwinners the women have to go out of their own homes, out of the protection of their brothers and fathers. We meet them in the trolleys and in the street, and they push and jostle just as hard as the men. Their modesty is being rubbed off."

The following is a leaf from the daily experience of an agent of a "charity" organization who officiates at the final breaking up of a poor man's home:

The agent climbed flight after flight of greasy stairs. When she opened the door the agent saw one of those squalid rooms of the very poor that baffle description. The plastered walls were black. The boards of the floor were rotting; heaps of old clothing, foul and filthy, were strewn about. A little boy of 5 years his crippled shoulders up between his ears, his elf-like face, sat silently watching. A gaunt, haggard girl of eight was holding the walling baby and up and down the narrow room paced a wild-eyed woman who wrung her hands and muttered to herself.

"Mad as a March hare," remarked the agent, who was also a trained nurse. She examined the baby. The poor little wretch gave forth a dreadful cry with every breath. She found its back and limbs covered with blisters.

"How did the child get burned?" she asked.

"Tommy had to mind him last night, and he dropped him on the stove," replied the girl apathetically.

Tommy was the five-year-old cripple. The agent took the mother's hand, and said: "I'm going to send for an ambulance to take the baby to the hospital. Then we'll send the other children to a good home, and we'll take you somewhere where you can have good care and get well. I see you are sick."

Instantly a tempest raged in the room, the crazed woman seized the baby, and pressing it tightly to her breast, strode up and down the room, declaring that it should never be taken from her; that she would not be separated from her children. The poor woman had become crazed by brooding over her misery it was learned.

The agent argued, pleaded, begged, to no avail. She understood quite well that it was illegal to take the children without the "consent" of their parent. So she found out from the girl where the father worked, went down to the street, telephoned for an ambulance, and then sought the factory where the father worked. There she had to find the foreman, and get permission for the man to accompany her. They went back to the room, crowding the miserable little apartment when they were all in. Then the task of persuading the mother began.

The husband seemed to have no influence. In fact he seemed to have lost the power of utterance as the significance of the scene dawned upon him.

But the girl, Annie, now came out strong.

"Mother, mother," she pleaded in tones almost as frenzied as the woman's; "you must let us go with the lady. Oh, do let us go with the lady. You know we're cold all the time. You know we're hungry all the time. You know you can't take care of us. Oh, you must let us go."

The weakness of the child, realizing, like a mature person, the necessity of breaking up the family, was said to look upon.

Then Annie changed her tone. She took her mother by the shoulder and forced her to meet her eye.

"Now you go and sit down there," she said sternly; "You stop that screaming and go and sit down there and keep still and behave yourself. Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

This child of eight had been forced to live with the crazy mother, and protect the younger children, and she had learned her lesson well.

Eventually the gasping baby was taken away and sent to the Post Graduate Hospital.

Meanwhile the agent had telephoned to her district office, and instructed her assistant to go down to the children's court and get Mr. Bauer to commit the girl, Annie, to one of the orphan asylums subsidized by the city. The assistant now arrived with the papers from the court, and was intrusted with the task of taking Annie to the asylum, where she would not be "cold all the time and hungry all the time."

The Orthopaedic Hospital had been communicated with, and the people there consented to take in the crippled child, on the chance of doing something to modify his deformity. Last of all, the mother was carried away to Bellevue, resisting fiercely every step of the way.

When it was all over, the "charity" agent boarded a car for home.

ON THE LABEL.

L. A. 207 (Lynn) to the Members of the S. T. & L. A.

It is conceded by all S. T. & L. A. men that in order to make progress we must divest our movement of everything which is impotent in our struggles with the capitalist class, as the following facts will demonstrate:

We can understand the pure and simpler when they use the label, as they do not set themselves up as a class conscious revolutionary organization of the working class.

They claim an identity of interest with the capitalist class that is based upon the principle that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

The S. T. & L. A. being based upon the principle that the interest of the working class is diametrically opposed to the interest of the capitalist class, cannot use that which is a refutation of the principles upon which our organization is based.

Our experience with the label has been in buying shoes with the label upon them, that they were made of shoddy material and the price of them was on an average of 30 per cent. higher than shoes without the label, which were made of far superior quality.

For instance, the Emerson and W. L. Douglas shoes have increased 50 cents per pair since they secured the label.

The label appeals to the cockroach boss and grafters.

The only class that we can consistently consider is the working class, the producers of all wealth.

Then how can we consistently appeal to the consumers to buy the necessities of life in the dearest market simply because they may have the label on them and appeal to the comrades to buy these label goods in a vain attempt to bolster up the middle class in their frantic efforts to keep from being exterminated by the capitalist class, and to delude the working class by teaching them that it is for their material interest to purchase these label goods.

The middle class having the tools of production inadequate to keep up in the race with the large capitalists, who are in possession of the modern tools of production, who can undersell them in the markets of the world, by using the label appeal to the foolish sentiment of the working class to aid them in their struggle with the trusts.

The cockroach concern finding that the sentiment towards Socialism is growing stronger, wishes to use the label of the S. T. & L. A. for the purpose of exploiting the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

To illustrate how the grafters endeavor to use the movement to advance their individual interest, an incident may be cited that happened in the State convention of the S. L. P. which was held in Worcester in 1899.

David Goldstein, of Boston, who was then a member of the S. L. P., and who has since been known for the good of the movement, introduced a resolution asking the endorsement of the convention of a scheme of his by which he was to use the party to advance his individual interests.

The said resolution was unanimously sat upon by the convention as it would not allow the party to be contaminated by such grafters.

If the S. T. & L. A. is not a pure and simple organization we cannot begin to compromise, and to use an illustration of an Alliance man, you cannot build a house by beginning at the bottom by compromising and continue to compromise until you reach the top, and have a structure that will stand and not topple over and be demolished.

The lamp of experience gives us valuable light to guide our footsteps in the future by which we must profit and clear away any obstacle that may stand in our way and create confusion on our march to the Socialist Republic.

Our organization must be thoroughly equipped with intellectual force to guide the ship of state to its destination.

The forces that are at work offer no retreat even if we were base enough to desire it.

We believe that those who would retreat do not realize that all avenues of escape are shut off, and it remains for the militants to give the command to advance.

Within our ranks there should not be any confusion, but all must act as if they were of one common mind all in one common cause, and one hand alone which could crown their efforts with success, around which the great mass must rally in their final struggle with the capitalist class for their emancipation.

Our mission is to construct an organization that is based upon class conscious revolutionary lines, and in order to accomplish that object, we must educate the working class upon lines that are potent to advance their material interest upon the economic field in their skirmishes with the capitalist class and to trust as Marx well said, who drew up the programme of the communist party, to the intellectual development of the working class which was sure to result from combined action and mutual discussion and prepare the way for a true insight into the true conditions of the working class emancipation.

We therefore appeal to the comrades of the S. T. & L. A. of the United States and Canada to vote against the amendment to the constitution which has been referred to a referendum vote and vote to abolish all label and trades devices.

Let all members read this carefully and fight for the revolutionary Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

JOHN A. HENLEY,
JOHN W. RYAN,
FRANCIS A. WALSH,
Press Committee, L. A. 207,
Lynn, Mass., Jan. 19.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

IN TORONTO.

WHAT THE S. L. P. THERE IS DOING AND THE RESULT.

Incidents Connected With the Recent Municipal Election—Increase in S. L. P. Vote Alarms Capitalists—They Are Now Preparing to Put Up a Fake Socialist Party.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Toronto is an up-to-date capitalist city with all that implies. Manufacturing is carried on extensively and there are the large department stores. Toronto too is the college town of Canada and the Provincial capital is also located here. The Province is controlled by the Liberals while Toronto is always Conservative.

In the recent municipal election Mayor Howland was nominated and William McClain M. P., and the owner of the "Toronto World" accepted a nomination because, as he stated, he wanted to do something for the people. There isn't a particle of doubt that he intended doing some thing or things foremost of which was to pocket the salary. Both these are Conservatives. Howland was the candidate of the ultra-capitalists, while McClain represented the middle class, an fact, he became a "Me too" Socialist. He, if elected, would make Toronto owner of its street railroads, gas, etc., etc., etc.

Section Toronto, S. L. P. nominated Charles C. Woodley, a printer, for Mayor. Owing to property qualifications required, no more of our members could become candidates; but that did not prevent us from nominating them. Here there is a nomination day; it is held one week previous to election. On that day candidates are nominated for all offices. The candidates for alderman do not have to qualify until the next day. Each of the candidates nominated has an opportunity to address the electors present. For that reason several S. L. P. men were nominated and in that way got before large audiences, mostly wage workers. Of course we were treated to the regulation howl from the ward heelers and labor skates in each ward the moment the audience were informed that the comrades were the candidates of the S. L. P. In each hall our members despite the attempted interruptions of the heelers compelled the audience to give them an attentive hearing, and when through were given a good round of applause.

This part of the campaign work had its amusing features. The moment the other candidates, especially those who were to speak before our members, knew that an S. L. P. man was to follow them they became very zealous for labor. They were willing to do anything and everything for labor.

The Section not being able to hold any meetings, other than the regular Sunday afternoon propaganda meetings and the weather being too cold for street agitation, had to rely solely on literature to educate the workers to strike on election day.

We got 5,000 leaflets from the Labor News Company, and 15,000 leaflets as printed in the DAILY PEOPLE, which we distributed to the wage-workers while on their way to work and again in the evening when coming from work. "The Beast Behind Coalboxes" was well received in a certain factory. A copy was passed from man to man until it got so black it could no longer be read.

The Trades and Labor Council, while not endorsing any candidate directly, endorsed McClain, for most of the Yonunum "leaders" worked for his election. One Armstrong, of the Typographical Union, worked for Howland, and proved that William McClain had got a permanent injunction out against his printers several years ago, which was still good. So much for McClain. But how about Howland? He is the man who as Mayor of the city addressed the machinists at their convention here last summer, and two days later in opposition to a proposed raise of the city laborers' wages from 15 to 18 cents per hour, said it would make aristocrats of them. So here we have part of the Organized Scabbery endorsing a man who has a standing injunction against his employees, and others endorsing a man who says that 18 cents per hour would make aristocrats of working men! The S. L. P. will put those misleaders of labor on the pillory ere long.

The Socialist League, the Kangaroo freaks of Canada, endorsed McClain. They did this both through their paper "Citizen and Country" and individual members. The S. L. P. pointed out in the past, that as soon as our vote commenced to roll up, that this fake Socialist Party would put up candidates and not before. True to that prophesy the politicians must have cracked the whip, and the League hastened to answer by resolving to enter the next municipal election.

Howland was re-elected and the S. L. P. vote rose from 221 last year to 642 this year, which led the "Evening Telegram" to make the truthful statement that Charles C. Woodley was the only candidate who won a moral victory; he being the only candidate whose vote increased and the very next day it emitted this howl referring to the S. L. P. vote in Hamilton: "It is hideous to think that a vote the size of the electoral vote of a town like Brockville should be cast for a Socialist in Hamilton; whether are we drifting?"

Whether those for whom the "Telegram" speaks, are drifting or not, certain it is that the S. L. P. is not; it is heading straight for the Socialist Republic and like the locomotive starting off with its train is gaining momentum as it moves forward.

The night of the election, while watching the bulletin boards—the capitalist press here not having learned the tricks of the press in the States, that of ignoring the S. L. P. as much as possible—they took particular delight in throwing caricatures of the S. L. P. on the boards. The first that appeared represented Comrade Woodley knocked flat by a brick; the next pictured our candidate tramping up Salt Creek with a "tramp" in one hand, and the S. L. P. being dragged along by the other. Then one appeared showing him snowed under, only his feet

THE FIELD OF LABOR

Is There Work for All?

Not long ago, in an address to Y. M. C. A., in New York City, Andrew Carnegie asserted that there is work for all who cared to work. This assertion has, since then, precipitated a warm discussion, in which Carnegie has been taken severely to task. A prominent New York priest declared, before a large and fashionable congregation, that Carnegie was not stating the truth. He further advised his hearers, in order that they learn for themselves, which was correct, to attempt to secure employment for "worthy" persons in department stores. He was certain that the results would convince them that he and not Carnegie was right.

While this test is, no doubt, a good one and might be applied with few exceptions to all trades and callings, with the same results, it seems, in view of the large mass of facts on the question to be unnecessary. Are not the constantly increasing number of suicides due to lack of work, convincing proof of the fact that there is not work for all who want work? Are not the constantly increasing number of unemployed who unsuccessfully through the labor bureaus of the various charity organizations convincing proof that there is not work for all who want to work?

The daily newspapers give much space to men who are killed on railroad cars, while stealing rides in search of work, and of men who are picked up on the streets starving, too weak to continue the pursuit for employment. Are these facts of no significance? Are they to be brushed aside, unworthy of consideration? As they refute the Carnegie lie, the answer is most assuredly not!

Then, also, the newspapers give accounts of strikes broken by imported men—men who, if the Carnegie assertion were true, could not be secured for the purpose, for they would be at work. This, Carnegie ought to know, for it was just such men who enabled him to defeat his iron workers at Homestead. The number of these unemployed is not small as the strikes they have broken shows. They are responsible for the loss of the many traction strikes of last year; of the machinists' strike at important places, notably San Francisco and elsewhere; and of other strikes, which the reader can easily recall, if he so desires.

Other facts may be cited. The PEOPLE, for instance, has printed correspondence and news items showing how large numbers of unemployed have been duped into visiting the lumber camps of the Northwest, by promise of high wages, only to find them overrun. It has also printed notices warning builders and others to stay away from cities like Chicago, as there was already too many unemployed there. Likewise has it had occasion to expose "labor booms" and immigration schemes by which the unemployed were invariably duped.

Sandwiched in between these items there have appeared reports showing the large rush of unemployed in the direction of new and public enterprises in course of construction.

As an example of what is here meant the following is taken from the "Field of Labor," DAILY PEOPLE, Friday, January 24, 1902:

THOUSANDS WANT WORK.

"When Samuel P. McGivney, of McGivney and Rokeby, who recently got the \$10,000,000 contract for sewerage and paving Havana, returns to Jersey City, he will be deluged with requests for jobs. Already 4,000 letters from all parts of the country have accumulated during the past three weeks."

"The writers have all read about McGivney's fat contract, and nearly all of them are asking for places as inspectors, laborers, etc. . . . To put an end to the deluge of letters this notice was given out at McGivney and Rokeby's office to-day:

"Mr. McGivney is in no need of men for his Havana contract. He will take with him very few men from the United States. Nearly all of his workmen will be Cubans."

Is there work for all who want to work?

left sticking up out of the snow. The next represented the three candidates in a horse race, with the S. L. P. horse apparently left at the post. Next the three were shown separately; the S. L. P. horse looked young and hardly strong enough to win, so tagged to it was "100 to 1 shot."

Well, the crowd was given to understand that the S. L. P. was not knocked out. That it would be in the ring again, and also for the workmen to keep their eyes on that horse labelled "100 to 1 shot" for it was gaining on the others and would yet come in front.

Section Toronto, though a number of years old, is young in experience. The comrades in the past failed to grasp the necessity of carrying on street agitation; thereby failing to get the WEEKLY PEOPLE and the literature of the Labor News Company into the hands of the unemployed.

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DON'T WANT "UNION" AID.

New Bedford Non-Unionists Turn Down Offer—Union Men Join Them.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 10.—No doubt the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE have noticed the number of strikes recently, in which the unions have been entirely ignored by the strikers. I will not venture to say that the exposure by the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. of pure and simple rottenness is responsible for ALL of these manifestations, but I do not know that the Party and the Alliance HAVE exerted such an influence here, and while we have not been able to organize the workers into the Alliance we are making it impossible for the labor fakirs to thrive by throwing dust into the eyes of the workers.

The weavers in the Pierce mill have for some time been dissatisfied with the scale of prices which has been continually cut down. Last week after discussing the situation they notified the mill that until conditions were bettered they would quit work. At a shop meeting attended by union and non-union weavers an offer of "union" assistance was made by secretary Hart, which the weavers rejected. Secretary Hart called the meeting to order and introduced the president of the Weavers' Union, Oliver Christian, to the assemblage. Christian claimed that in shop meetings the "union" should take the initiative, because it already had an organization and it was the "union" he said that always started the ball rolling when anything was to be done for the benefit of the workers. But he was willing that the operatives should have all the say in the matter and suggested that the shop meeting elect officers to conduct the strike. He then invited nominations for a chairman of the meeting. The non-unionists present refused to make any nominations and a "union" man then nominated Christian who was declared elected.

Christian then invited a full discussion of the situation, saying that he knew the matter of the dissatisfaction had been discussed on the street corners. He hoped if anybody had anything to say, that he would say it in the presence of the fairly large gathering present, and it might be a help and guidance to those interested, who wanted to act intelligently about the matter. He said that he understood that the trouble was largely on styles in the upper part of the old Pierce mill.

After waiting a reasonable length of time for somebody to open the discussion, and getting no response to his invitation, the chairman called on the committee which had seen Pierce for a report on what it had found out.

None of the committee responded. A weaver said that the committee had been given Pierce's answer, but further than the report made at the second shop meeting, the interested weavers had not heard anything.

When the chairman announced this last statement in French, for the benefit of the French weavers, a French weaver arose and said that the non-union men had not met to talk the matter over. They had already acted. He made it plain that the non-unionists had not sought nor did they desire the aid of the Weavers' Union. He further stated that the non-union men believed they could get along better without the union's assistance.

The chairman then asked what they would do for funds with which to carry on the fight and declared that all the union wished to do was to protect its own members and give advice to the non-unionists, advice which the union had gained by long experience. He said in conclusion that without a good fat treasury behind it a strike has little chance of success.

Secretary Hart next arose and said that he did not believe that the non-union speaker had expressed the sentiments of the non-unionists. He claimed to have received a number of applications to join the "union" since the trouble began, and said that it plainly shown that the weavers sought the assistance of the "union." He cautioned the weavers not to let the idea run away with them, that they alone could do as much in a fight as could the union backed as it is by the A. F. of L. which embraced the whole country with a grand, united membership of 3,500,000 members. He then stated that the manufacturers would come in between the non-unionists and the union and the result would be that the non-union men would be pushed out. This threat of the union to join issues with the manufacturers had no more effect than had the buncombe previously uttered by the "union" men. It then came out that the mill was willing to pay a small advance but the weavers said it was too small to be worthy of their consideration. The chairman then suggested that he thought it would be a good idea for all of those who didn't want to act with the union to withdraw. To his surprise every non-union man got out. This left the meeting to a handful of union men. An investigation was set on foot in the "union" to find out how many of the union men had agreed to act with the non-unionists. To the consternation of the organized scabbery it was ascertained that over a dozen of the Weavers' Union present had sent the firm notices along with the non-unionists. One of the "union" men defended his action by saying, that despite the union affairs in the mills had been growing steadily worse. As far as he was concerned he was tired of trying to make a living at the prices paid. He said the non-union men had shoved the "union" men into action. The chairman asked if any of those who belonged to the union were willing to recall their notices, and he was told point blank no, that they didn't propose to scab it. Finally a motion prevailed that each of the union men should do as he individually saw fit. This practically left the organized scabbery of the Weavers Union without a following and so the meeting adjourned.

ALLIANCE.

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

"The Most Vital Economic Problem."

Trade expansion is again receiving the serious consideration of the capitalists of the country. A speaker in an address before the Credit Men's Association in New York City on Wednesday, January 22, pronounced it "the most vital economic problem now confronting this nation." According to this speaker "thoughtful Americans are solicitous of the future."

It is realized that the manufacturing energy of the United States is abnormal, and that, if it grows at its present momentum, constantly increasing markets are necessary, in order to avoid a hopeless glut in production, stagnation of manufactures, strikes, panics and general prostration of industries and trade.

To realize this condition and to provide for its practical solution are, however, two different things to the capitalists of the country; hence the question which assails them: "How can our markets be increased and our foreign commerce extended?"

Reciprocity, as a general principle is urged and rejected. Its universal application would mean, according to the speaker mentioned, the disintegration of protection and the ruin of American industry.

The remedy then must be found in other principles and measures. Thus it comes that an Anglo-American trade alliance, the annexation of Canada, the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, the endorsement of the Diaz Doctrine, the Isthmian Canal and the development of the trade of the Orient, are largely urged instead, by the speaker and the capitalist class of this country in general.

This statement of capitalist conditions by a capitalist speaker is ominous, yet startling. When it is recollected that the "manufacturing energy" of the country is going to witness in the year 1902, a greater augmentation of its force than ever before, as shown in this column, in the article entitled "The Unifying Era," the outlook is not at all pleasant. Add to this the fact that other countries are so adjusting their industrial affairs as to increase and cheapen production and make the remedies proposed by the speaker of doubtful efficacy, and the prospect takes on still more sombre colors.

During the same week in which the above mentioned address was delivered, the Berlin correspondent of a capitalist newspaper warned American capitalists against German competition in South America, while the S. Petersburg correspondent of another capitalist newspaper pointed out the dangers from Russia to American trade in China. In the case of Germany it was pointed out that the panic through which it is passing is bound to leave it purged of all the unhealthy capitalist elements which afflicted it prior to the beginning of that panic. This we take to mean that just as in this country the panic of 1893, crushed out middle-class industry and made trustification with its gigantic production possible so too has the German panic made possible the conditions in which German capitalism could be so altered as to be economically prepared to enter the arena against the capitalism of America. The German correspondent lays great stress upon this fact and cautions American capitalists against any underestimation of its importance.

Germany, as the events of the past few weeks show, is not going to allow the economic enforcement of either the Monroe or the Diaz Doctrine if she can prevent it. The Shibboleth "The Americas for Americans" is amended by it to read "The Americas for those who can get hold of them," and as Germany has got a pretty good hold of some of them through its investments, shipping, colonies, exports, etc., she feels safe in this amendment.

As for the trade of the Orient, the speaker before the Credit Men's Association, summed up the situation in a masterly manner. "There the nations are already gathering for the mighty conflict. England pushed the Canadian Railway to foster her Oriental trade. Russia built her trans-Siberian road for the same purpose. Germany, France and Italy want Pacific ports and trading areas . . . Facing the Pacific and Indian oceans are 800,000,000 people—more than half the population of the globe. Excluding North America, the foreign commerce of these people already amounts to \$2,500,000,000 a year. History shows that whatever nation controls this commerce controls the trade of the world. The stake at issue is stupendous."

Thus, American capitalism has the alternative of conquering the trade of the world or going bankrupt. Might it not be asked "Is it not biting off more than it can chew?" World domination has been tried off before and just as oft failed.

To the Socialist the problem which confronts the capitalist class is not unexpected or irremediable except through war or bankruptcy. Given a system such as capitalism in which labor—the majority of the population—receives but a small fraction of its product, while the balance goes to the capitalist class—a minority of the population—rendering it impossible for labor to buy back all that it has produced—and overproduction and the need of trade-expansion, with all that it implies, is bound to ensue. Not until this fundamental defect is remedied will trade ever expand in the same ratio as production. Until then production will overleap consumption, and each and every device of capitalism that accelerates production but increases and intensifies the difficulty.

Only by removing the capitalist class from the ownership of capital—only by thus depriving them of the ability to take the large part of labor's product—will the equilibrium between production and distribution be maintained. To do this the ownership of capital must be vested in society—in the working class economically and democratically organized. Capitalism, in other words, must give way to Socialism.

Trades & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 107 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koylin, 207 Barges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peachtree ave., Newark, N. J.

WATERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District, Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGE

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
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An ad as possible, rejected communications will be returned if no desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,088
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191



Inasmuch as great wealth is an instrument which is uniformly used to extort from others their property, it ought to be taken away from its possessor, on the same principle that a sword or a pistol may be wrested from a robber, who shall undertake to accomplish the same effect in a different manner.

THOMAS SKIDMORE.

New York, 1829.

WILL THE MIRROR BE LOST UPON THEM?

Who has not heard the charge brought against the Socialist Labor Party that its tactics repel? And who is not aware of the answer regularly given, backed with illustrations? The answer ever was that the S. L. P. does not seek to attract the elements which it positively repels; that the elements which it hits and hits hard it means to repel; and that, in pursuing such a policy, it simply attests its unswerving adherence to the Class Struggle: all those whose material interests are hostile to the class interests of the working class, and who yield to such hostile interests, must be repelled from the field of the Labor Movement: their presence and activity there only tend to blur the lines of the Class Struggle, and thereby to endanger the Labor Movement. The incident described in the Pittsburgh, Pa., despatch of the 18th instant is pat. It holds the mirror up to the set from whom the charge proceeds in a way never before held up.

Summed up, what occurred was this: On the 18th a labor mass meeting was held in the Old City Hall, Pittsburgh. Workmen and their friends were particularly invited. They attended in large numbers, the crowd being increased by the presence in the city of delegates to the miners' and the bricklayers' conventions. The men on the platform showed to the knowing that the meeting was in charge of the Organized Scabberies of the land, with Ben Tillett as a sweet-scented flower on the lapel of their coat. What that meant was evident. The large mass of workmen present was to be duped by these labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. One speaker after another, including Ben Tillett, "spoke his piece." Thereupon a member of the Socialist Labor Party rose from the floor of the hall, and tore the speakers to shreds by exposing the A. F. of L., from its Gompers down. The Comrade's words worked like a draft of fresh air in a fetid hall. The audience—in whose minds were latent certain convictions, the which the meeting was meant to lull into slumber—found themselves vocal by the words of our Comrade, and applauded lustily, spontaneously uttering the cries of "Traitor!" and "Scab!" with which the names of Gompers and his pals were greeted; on the other hand the Organized Scabberies, discomfited at the turn of affairs, either vanished, or started a fight, as M. A. Garland did, and "found temporary refuge on a lot of chairs," whither they were hurried pell-mell. In the midst of the fracas, above the din of which were heard lusty cheers for the S. L. P. and for bona fide Trades Unionism, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, Mr. Ben Tillett stepped forth and completed the picture by saying:

"With your tactics you can't attract the men you should."

That completed the mirror, will it be lost on the preachers of "attraction"? The S. L. P. does not want, neither should it, seek to attract the Organized Scabberies. The Organized Scabberies is not to be attracted. It is to be repelled most repulently. The class interests of the Organized Scabberies are at war with the class interests of the working class. Their presence confuses the workers. The Class Struggle orders: "Draw sharp the line!"—and the fighting S. L. P. does.

Nothing, at the present stage, is of equal importance with the tutoring of the workers on the class line, with the divorcing of them from their non-class habits of thought. Nor is there a more effective way than to wage uncompromising

ing war on the Organized Scabberies, that, but too willingly, would be attracted.

Mr. Ben Tillett—a visitor from the classic land of that abortion known as "Pure and Simple Unionism"—witnessing rank and file men of the workers follow the lead of their Socialist fellow wage-slaves, brand and, where necessary, "lure for refuge on a lot of chairs," the scurvy crew of the Organized Scabberies, and then coming forward with the exclamation:

"The English Socialist Movement would not act in this way";

and then warning the American Socialists that

"With such tactics you can't attract the men you should";

certainly completes and holds up a mirror to a crew of which he is one himself.

THE FRENCH SITUATION INVERTED.

The discussion of reciprocity with Cuba is bringing out a situation that exactly inverts the situation in France, when the treaty was signed that ended the Franco-German war. Both situations shed a mighty light on the "patriotism" of the capitalist.

In France, the treaty of peace contained a cession to Germany of French territory. Such an act would appear galling to France. No doubt it was, and the ruling class of France did its best to appear to share the national sensitiveness. Nevertheless, those who engineered the treaty, with no less a man at their head than Thiers, not only felt not galled by the cession, they favored it. The reason was that they were interested in textile industries but shortly before started in the Northern Departments; the territories ceded to Germany were extensively taken up with textile industries, of long standing; so long as the latter were French territory, no tariff could be levied upon them in the interest of the concerns situated in the North; by ceding to Germany those Eastern territories whose textile products seriously competed with the North, they became subject to tariffs; loaded down with duties, the goods of those territories could not compete with the "domestic" products, and these would boom. Accordingly, those territories were ceded to Germany with a bounding heart, while the eyes of the cedees shed crocodile tears, and their tongues patriotically wagged for "revenge." Thus it was in France.

Now we are having a similar performance in this country; only, the picture is inverted. While in France the textile capitalists shouted "patriotism" at the same time that they dismembered their country, we are now seeing the American Jingo, "Imperialists," "Expansionists," in short, the "patriots" par excellence, going in many places back upon their "Imperialism" and "Expansionism" in a violent attempt to keep the country from expanding by the incorporation of Cuba in the Union. And why is this? The answer leaps to the ear at the sight of the men who are loudest in opposing reciprocity. They are the Henry T. Oxnards, of the American Beet-Sugar Association, and the Fries, of the New England Tobacco Growers Association.

The capitalist's fatherland, for which he has his patriotism on tap, is his pockets. He will patriotically dismember his country or stand in the way of his country's greatness accordingly as his pockets may demand.

THAT "NOBLE WAGING OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE."

The streets of Boston are just now the theatre of a deal of turbulence. Ostensibly the trouble is a conflict between the Team Drivers' Union and the R. S. Brine Transportation Company. Between whom the conflict really is the following dramatic incident discloses. It is taken from a write-up of the situation in the Boston "Post" of January 23:

"The dramatic incident of the day occurred near Central wharf. One of the Brine four-horse drays came along Atlantic avenue on the morning trip. It was just in the midst of the excitement and a jam of teams filled the street. Following the team and lined about the street were fully 1,500 people. Near Central wharf the driver got into a serious jam—truck after truck blocked the way, team after team turned in front of him, cut off his horses and he was helpless.

"With shouts and yells the mob surrounded him. His police patrol was not sufficient to keep them off. The driver loosened his hold on the reins and waited. Suddenly one venturesome youth leaped on the truck, and with one swoop tore the driver's coat up the back. This was a signal. Stones, mud and ice began to fly through the air. Ten and 15 deep around the team, the mob hissed and swore at the driver, calling him every name that could arise to the tongue.

"Scab, scab."

"Why don't you be a man?"

"Ain't the union good enough for you?"

"Shame on you."

The driver dropped his reins. He got up from the seat and looked at the sea of faces around him.

"Why don't I join the union?" he yelled.

"Yes, you miserable scab."

"I'll tell you why not," his voice rang out fiercely. "I'll tell you why not. By

God, this is the first job I've had for four months."

"Howls of derision broke from the mob."

"I've got to work, d— you. I've got a wife in the hospital. She's dying. I've got two babies at home. How am I going to feed them? Good God, do you want them to starve? I've tramped Boston over for a job, and now I've got it, and by God I'm going to keep it."

"As he spoke the tears formed a stain down the side of his cheeks.

"Smash—a slushball flattened against his cheek and trickled down his face. That was the crowd's answer to his appeal."

Is this a conflict between Capital and Labor? The "No!", with which the question must be answered, can not be too thunderous.

When it is considered that this Teamsters' Union stands upon the principle of "brotherly relations between Capital and Labor," when it is further considered that this Teamsters' Union joins the capitalist class on election day to keep up the labor-displacing capitalist system;—when all this is considered the fact becomes obvious that the conflict above described is not a conflict between Capital and Labor. The conflict is a three-cornered fight, conducted wholly upon the capitalist plane. The combatants are:

First, the employer;

Second, the Union, which—by proclaiming the brotherhood of Capital and Labor, and upholding the capitalist system—strips itself of all title to the term "Labor, and sets itself up as a mere competitor with the employer for the spoils of society; and

Third, the non-Union man, who in this drama, or farce, fills the role of the "bucket-shop," or "wild cat," or "curbstone" speculator. Unable to squarely compete with the capitalist concerns, these "curbstone" concerns set themselves up wherever they can; are nuisances to the "regular" concerns just above them; but are ever and anon found to be doing the bidding of the plutocratic banker. And so with the wretched non-Union man, as the species is depicted by the above description in the person of the man against whose face slush-balls are flattened by the irate fellow competitors of Brother Capital.

Such a distressful picture is the direct result of the perverse education instilled by the pure and simple, or British style of Unionism; and the evil is encouraged by the rabble-roust of "intellectuals," that, some times styling themselves "Reformers," other times "Social Democrats," and generally known as "Multi-cocals," bestow their pontifical blessing upon the mischief by pronouncing it a "noble waging of the class struggle."

EVIDENCE FOR US FROM THE ENEMY.

The lynching and burning of a negro named Alexander, which occurred in Leavenworth, Kansas, one year ago, was one of the most horribly atrocious, inhuman, ghastly acts that ever stamped man as being not so very far removed from the brute after all. There were hundreds of persons present at the burning. They were "respectable" citizens, "substantial" citizens, men who were "gentlemen" in every sense of the word. These "gentlemen" tied the negro to a stake, poured oil over him, and then set him on fire.

Respectability stood by while the frenzied negro shrieked and prayed. Respectability stood by until the stench and the smoke of charring human flesh had subsided, and then respectability indulged in a wolfish wrangle for the possession of the unburned portions of the victim's body. Toes and fingers, bones and shreds of crisp flesh were eagerly snatched at, and many of those who obtained a rag of the murdered negro's anatomy sold it for a high price to some other "respectable" person who had not been so fortunate.

The negro Alexander had been convicted of rape, and the excuse of many persons concerned with his murder was that they had lost their reason owing to their anger and resentment against the man. This is but an excuse, and yet, having been given, it is sufficient to show the gross barbarity and the unrestrained passions that actuated these persons.

That the deed was not deplored is shown by the following item taken from the Leavenworth "Chronicle" of January 16:

"To-day is the anniversary of the burning of Alexander, the negro rapist, who for a year or more held Leavenworth in a state of terror.

"At the time the Chronicle-Tribune upheld the people of Leavenworth for their act, and on this, the anniversary of the event, it seems appropriate to observe that time has demonstrated the justice and wisdom of the whole proceedings.

"The result has been wholesome and beneficial. Not a single crime for which Alexander was put to death has occurred in Leavenworth during the entire year. Our women no longer fear to venture forth in the evenings, and the state of terror once experienced in Leavenworth is now only a memory of the past."

That is a deliberate statement that the "Chronicle" favors violence, that it is ready to defend those who violate the laws of the State and country, that it stands for murder in its most horrible and savage form, and that all the while

it continues its pretense of good citizenship and humanity. Its assertion that rape has not existed may be true, but it is also a fact that for years before that single outbreak it did not exist, and Alexander was the sole exponent.

But this single item, much as it shows, is not the only evidence of the fact that the "Chronicle" is the organ of beings who mentally crawl on all fours. In the same issue it says:

"A man who was paroled from the penitentiary committed suicide the other day, and yet some people doubt if the parole system is productive of any good. The man would never have found the opportunity to kill himself in the penitentiary."

There is here evidence of a thirst for blood, and an evidence that the persons who read the paper also have the same depraved taste. The "Chronicle" condones burning at the stake, and it also jests lightly over the unfortunate victim who took his own life. It even goes farther, and insinuates that prisoners be given an opportunity to kill themselves.

It is not very often that such a raw witness as the "Chronicle" comes on the stand. Ordinarily murderous instincts are hidden by a cunning display of rhetoric, or by a little juggling backward and forward of words. The papers which applaud the shooting down of strikers, which assist in the starving of workmen and women, and which always have ready an excuse for capitalistic barbarities, are in the same class as this particular paper. They show that capitalism and its exponents are ever ready to throw aside all laws, and that the only thing which the capitalist at all regards is the carrying out of his own evil and cowardly designs.

Pittsburg fakirs have all the cute little tricks of the labor fakir elsewhere. They can split their throats with cries of "no politics in the union," and at the same time work non-union hours for different political candidates. The latest move of the little Pittsburg fakir is both political and business in its nature. It consists of a large placard which reads: "Voters beware. Se that your candidate has the union label of the Allied Printing Trades' Council on all his Printing. This is it. (Here there is a life-size production of the goose egg.) All other labels are void. Can be had at the following firms." (And here there is given a list of firms that use the goose egg.) That is making a double shot. First the fakirs dispose of their wares to the candidate, and then they obtain consideration for advertising the business of printing firms.

The latest means advocated to combat the breaking up of the home and the ruination of domestic life caused by capitalism comes from Bi-hop Frederick Burgess, the newly chosen head of the diocese of Long Island. The bishop spoke at the banquet of the Manufacturers' Association of this city on Wednesday last. He said in part: "It is the duty of the preacher to sometimes look on the dark side of an industrial age with its multiplicity of inventions. These inventions are threatening our domestic life, and are endangering the sanctity of the home."

"There are 6,000,000 women wage earners in America, and sixty per cent of our workmen could not support their families unless their women also went out to work. To find their places as breadwinners the women have to go out of their own homes, out of the protection of their brothers and fathers. We meet them in the trolleys and in the street, and they push and jostle just as hard as the men. Their modesty is being rubbed off and there is a lessening in the chivalry of men."

"Industry, inventions and billion-dollar companies are not all. If this world is not to become a pitiless struggle, crushing out the family life, men must take on some of the tenderness of women and the chivalry of man must be preserved."

"Tenderness" and "chivalry" as a means to stay the evil influences of capitalism, is worthy of a place with Roosevelt's "publicity" to cure the evils of the trusts.

Mark Hanna has been given a statue in recognition of his work in "reconciling capital and labor." We expect to see the picture of Samuel Gompers take the place of the various madonnas, etc., for which millionaires pay so much abroad. Think, instead of reading that J. Pierpont Morgan has paid \$500,000 for the great Peanutti "Transfiguration," or that Gates has paid \$450,000 for the Bannum "Nativity," or that Hearst has paid \$14,000,000 for the great Twirlin "Eve on Dress Parade," the same men were announced as having paid 19 cents for the latest portrait of Gompers! Some time ago Mr. Tilford, a famous corner grocer donated statues or half-tones, or some such things of Washington or Lincoln, to various public schools. Instead of doing that he should have donated a picture of Gompers, either in an attitude of wisdom, of deep thought, of keen penetration, of excessive emotion, or of stern and unyielding determination, all of which attitudes can be obtained by sending a two cent stamp. While it is right to give Hanna a statue in recognition of the things he has done for and to labor, the other side of the doing must not be overlooked. Gompers, the great labor leader, without whom Hanna would have been ineffective, should also have his statues.

The legislators at Albany have a scheme to disfranchise a few more members of the working class. They are not satisfied with the workings of the law which requires 30 days residence in a district in order to vote. An attempt will now be made to increase the time, and demand at least four to six months. In cities the majority of the inhabitants are tenants. It is not for them to say

on every occasion whether or not they shall continue to reside in a certain house, or on a certain street. The landlord is the one who is supreme. On the contrary the capitalist who owns his own house, or who leaves his address permanently at a hotel, always has a fixed residence, no matter whether or not he spends the six, the eight, or the twenty months preceding election in Europe or in Asia. His power to vote cannot be denied him, and it is not the intention of the men at Albany to make any such attempt. What is really aimed at is to strike from the voting lists as many workmen as possible. Change of employment frequently necessitates change of residence. A workman is impelled to move for a hundred and one reasons. But reasons count for nothing with the Albany legislators. When they set their mind on a certain object, some marvelous bit of legislation is sure to be hatched.

If Carnegie is allowed to make many more speeches he will seriously endanger the theory about capitalists being "Captains" of Industry. "Captains," whose captainship consists in laughing while others do all the work, are hardly the sort of myths that Capitalism needs to begot the minds of people with.

Political and Economic.

"Free Society," an Anarchist paper, says:

"A number of friends have urged us to obtain a union label for 'Free Society.' We wish to announce that, after having waited nearly six months for the necessary formalities and investigations, and complied with all other attendant conditions, we were finally refused admission into the union because we do not pay ourselves the scale of wages established by them."

That is at once a neat exposure of pure and simplemindedness and of anarchy. The label of the pure and simple union is necessary to the small business man. Though he employs no one, though he does all the work himself, yet he seeks the label for his goods. The union, on its part, is but the tool of the business man. In this case the man was not of enough importance to make it pay to be used, so the offer was rejected.

A writer in "The Socialist" (Social Democrat) Seattle, Washington, says, without comment from the editor, and without contradiction, "I think that Whatcom platform was founded on good common sense and business principles. If Socialism means that the taxpayer is to furnish the money and the Socialists are to spend it in all kinds of extravagance, then we have reached our limit and will never succeed. This nation will never be in safer hands than in the hands of the man with his little home and of necessity, a taxpayer." Just so. It is into this that the whole of the Social Democratic philosophy boils down, and it is into this end that the Social Democrats have been working. The Whatcom platform practically throws over independent political action on the part of the working class, and forms a tail to the middle class kite. The platform is frank at least, as it states what Social Democrats have all along practised but what they tried to deny.

"The United Mine Workers' Journal," organ of John Mitchell, Paddy Dolan, W. B. Wilson, etc., etc., all of whom live on the slaves of the lamp, has the following choice bit of editorial comment:

"The value of the conciliation committee of the Civic Federation was illustrated by a case in New York city last week. About 40,000 garment cutters made demands which their employers refused to concede. A strike or a lockout seemed inevitable. The conciliation committee tendered its good offices to settle the dispute, and both parties submitted their case. After a few days a decision was reached. Both sides accepted the decision without an hour's work being lost. The garment cutters are skilled tradesmen, receiving fairly good wages, and the merest trow in mathematics can figure out the fact that if there had been but one day's idleness the financial loss to both parties would have been greater than the entire cost of the conciliation committee for two years. We commend this simple statement of fact to our editorial brethren who are in danger of incinerating the committee with the torrid atmosphere of their disapproval."

Great Caesar's ghost! A population of 40,000 garment cutters would give a population of nearly 1,000,000 garment workers. Harry White, in his wildest moments, never claimed to have more than 35,000 garment workers affiliated with his pocket book. But here comes a fakir sheet, one published in a district where the garment worker is unknown, and among men who would find it hard to verify the statement, and asserts that 40,000 garment cutters were affected. The Civic Federation and the leeches which cling to it do not need to be incinerated. They will dispose of themselves.

All good citizens will take down their coronets from the attic shelves, dust them, have necessary repairs made, and have such alterations seen to as will be required to bring them up to the latest styles in such head gear. This is because why? Because the "Pall Mall Gazette" remarks concerning the women folks of the Presidential family:—"They have made it entirely clear that republics will sometimes insist on producing princesses in spite of all rule. It cannot be denied that the gentry of the United States are decidedly pleased at having at the White House those who are ladies by birth rather than by act of Congress."

The "gent" who wrote this gets \$5.00 a column, and his credit is good for a drink at two places in the city. He has two changes of underwear, an opera hat, and likes to dine out, because if he does not he sometimes forgets dinner until the price arrives. Still, it is a pleasure to have him well acquainted with the ideas of the gentry of this country. It may be decidedly hard to say exactly what a lady by birth and a lady by act of Congress, but it is comparatively easy to say who is a snob and a most contemptible lick-spittle by grace of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

STICK TO YOUR MARXISM!

Marxism is not to be defined by any one term. No technical term can be thus defined. Technical terms are made up of many elements. One of the elements that goes to make up Marxism is deep reverence for facts. Applying this Marxian element to the study of both Capitalism and the pure and simple, or British style of Trades Unionism, the quotation from the "Evening Post," recently examined, renders material aid in properly appreciating the conflict between both and the fate of that conflict.

It was while criticising certain recent strikes, ordered with the design of securing the discharge of men who worked too rapidly, that the "Post" made the pregnant observation which we shall here consider for a third time. It was this:

"Nothing need be said of the disastrous influence of this policy upon the industries involved, or of its effect in holding back the more efficient workmen, and leveling down to the standard of the poorest man, instead of allowing the best to set the pace."

In the passage quoted one perceives two distinct and opposing tendencies. One is that of the pure and simple Union, the other of the capitalist. Looked at closer, what is the motive spring of each, and its effect, if successful?

The pure and simple Union seeks to give work to the largest number, and also the largest measure of earnings. But it does not seek these ends with a class-conscious mind. It does not seek to abolish the capitalist system. On the contrary, it seeks those desirable ends with a capitalist mind. Accordingly, it knows nothing about the class interests of the workers; it is soddien in the notion that the existing system of private ownership in the means of production is right, and that it has interests in common with its employer. But what it imagines does not change facts. The capitalist system moves onward unperturbed. The effects are felt by pure and simpleminded; and it then seeks to adjust itself to the effects. One of these effects is the displacement of labor by improved methods of production. This effect pure and simpleminded seeks to counteract by forbidding rapid work. The slower work is done the more men are needed. But improvement continues. It follows that work would have to be done ever slower. The pure and simple method of meeting the development of capitalism leads, accordingly, to social standstill; and this is but another word for "smash the machine." That much for the pure and simple side.

How about capitalism? Whether capitalism is conscious or unconscious of what it does cuts no ice. The capitalist seeks to turn out wealth at the smallest cost. Only in that way can he compete successfully. To this end the methods of production are steadily improved. The more improved the method, the fewer are the men he needs; nor is that all; the more improved the method of production is, all the intenser becomes the work of his men, and all the more favorable are the opportunities for further intensification. Obviously, to work slower would be to nullify the improvement in the method of production. Indeed, to slack up work is the last thing the capitalist proposes to do. His cue is fast work; ever faster, more intense and rapid work. But improvement in methods continues. It follows that work has to be done with ever greater rapidity and intensity. The capitalist method of meeting the development of capitalism leads, accordingly, to the wholesale and rapid consumption of workers' lives. The point was recently emphasized in these columns by a quotation from a capitalist machinists' journal in which the statement occurred that a machinist out of work at a certain age would find work with difficulty; if he "exerted himself" during the term of his employment he would now be a wreck, and could not be used; if, on the contrary, he was in good physical condition, it was a sign that he did "not properly exert himself," his good physical appearance would keep him from getting work. That much for the capitalist side.

Two such opposing tendencies never compromise. One or the other wins, and the other goes down. Vain are all theories as to what the originally pure and simple Trades Union might, could or should develop into. Its history is a fact that sets all theory at rest. In the conflict between the capitalist tendency to wholesale slaughter the workmen, and the pure and simple tendency to bring on social standstill, both capitalist and pure and simple Union stand upon the same field, to wit, the correctness of the capitalist system of private ownership in the means of production. In a conflict thus conducted, and upon such a field, all logic stands and fights on the side of the capitalist. He wins. He won. The coalition of the Gomperses with the Hannas proves it.

No error is graver than to imagine that the economic organization of the workers if wrongly stated, can ever be rightly switched. The pure and simple system of labor organization is like the first step in the line of the parabola. Every step thereafter is bound to move along that curve, and to wind up as one of the "charms" hanging from the fob of Hannadom.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Senate today took up, for further consideration and amendment, the bill to establish a Department of Commerce, the head of the proposed department to be a member of the President's Cabinet.

In the course of business the President pro tempore presented a communication of the American Federation of Labor, solemnly protesting against the incorporation of the Department of Labor in the proposed Department of Commerce. It represented that the Department of Labor had been organized at the earnest solicitation of organized labor, in the hope that it might ultimately become one of the executive departments of the Government, with a secretary of labor who should have a seat in the Cabinet.

He Still Thinks He Can Get Into the Cabinet, and Kicks at the Waning Chance.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I hear nowadays a good deal against the "wage-system." It does seem to me as if some people can't distinguish between a good thing and its abuse.

UNCLE SAM—Where is the good thing?

B. J.—Why, the wage system is a good thing enough, only it may be abused. The abuses ought to be changed, not the thing itself.

U. S.—Do you remember how offensive an odor there was near your neck some weeks ago?

B. J.—Yes, indeed. I had a big boil there; it festered, and, of course, the odor wasn't good.

U. S.—Would you call that odor simply the "abuse" of a good thing, the boil?

B. J. (angrily)—You are geying me.

U. S.—Would you, now?

B. J.—No, indeed!

U. S.—Well, what you call "abuses" of the wage system are to the wage system what that bad odor was to the boil.

B. J.—But the boil was inherently a bad thing, without one redeeming feature.

U. S.—So is the wage system, exactly.

B. J. (very impatient)—Come, now, what are you giving me?

U. S.—I am giving you straight goods.

B. J.—Have you ever heard of a "good boil"?

U. S.—Not from the lips of any sensible person.

B. J.—Now, I got you! Haven't you, though, heard of "good wages"?

U. S.—Not from people who know what they are talking about. He who has to depend on wages is like him who is attacked by a boil.

B. J.—Well, I would rather have good wages than bad wages.

U. S.—And so would I rather have a slight boil than a bad one. What you call bad wages is a case of a pretty bad boil; what you call good wages is the case of a slight boil—a boil that might have been worse but, fortunately, is not.

B. J.—I guess you and I don't mean the same thing.

U. S.—We mean the identical thing, and you don't understand the thing, while I do.

B. J.—Well, explain it.

U. S.—If you can employ yourself, would you ask some one else for a job?

B. J.—Not I!

U. S.—If you do ask some one else for a job, are you your own master?

B. J.—I would remain my own master, or very near it, if I could change my employer at will.

U. S.—By "changing," you mean to change for the better?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—If you could only change for the worse or for no better, what then?

B. J.—Then I would be in hell's own hole.

U. S.—That is where the wage-workers are. See here; if you have no machinery to work with or land on which to work, could you get along?

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I am very glad to see the discussion opened on the "S. T. & L. A. move" and trust that it will have the result of influencing action for the betterment of the working class. I do not think it necessary to insist on the intelligence of the members of the S. T. & L. A. by bringing forward arguments to show that the trade union as a useful institution, is obsolete and should be relegated to the limbo of discarded things. Whoever hears of a strike being won nowadays?

The formation of the S. T. & L. A. was a tactical move on the part of the S.L.P. designed to increase its strength and effectiveness. Has it done so? The answer to this question is the test by which our future policy with regard to the Alliance should be determined and I think the condition of the Party today furnishes a very decided negative. The Socialist Labor Party as a political body requires at this time all our energy, and we have none to waste in useless economic warfare, so with Comrade Reid and "Observer" I say, cut loose from the S. T. & L. A.

Geo. J. Hunt.

Taunton, Mass., Jan. 14.

[The above statement that the tactical move of the formation of the S. T. & L. A. was designed to increase the strength of the S.L.P. is correct, but only fractionally so.]

It goes without saying that the purpose of the move was to strengthen the S.L.P. But the S. T. & L. A. move was something more than a move for an ultimate aim. It was a move, which, while contemplating an ultimate aim, laid down the immediate means to that aim. The above correspondence overlooks that fact.

The S. T. & L. A. move proceeded from the following facts: "The fakir-led pure and simple union is a stone wall that bars the progress of the Socialist Movement; that stone wall must be torn down; how shall that be done?"

"One plan was to let it alone. That was proven to be folly."

"Another plan was to attack it as wholly useless. That was also proven to be folly. In the first place, as industries have not yet reached the true point where strikes are regularly lost: competition in many industries is still so far behind that economic organizations do check the decline in wages; in the second place, it is the false reasoning that because in the more concentrated trades the fakir-led strikes are bootless, therefore all strikes must be bootless too; the fakir-led strikes are doomed in these industries because such strikes are not protected by the guns of a growing and class-conscious Labor Party; so protected, the Trades Union might be a powerful brake even against the most concentrated capitalists."

"Another plan was simply to expose the fakirs. It was shown that that course was fraught with all the disadvantages, and was not redeemed by any of the advantages of setting up bona fide Unions: The Party members would be denounced as "Union Wreckers" by the labor fakir as soon as their denunciation began to touch the fakir's prestige, and thereby threatened his pockets; and the rank and file of the pure and simple Unions would look upon the Socialist denouncers of the fakir as visionary men. They would look upon such Socialists very much in the way they used to look upon the "Alte Genossen" Socialists of olden times, who denounced the Republican politicians and the Democratic politicians, but who failed to abstain from setting up a Socialist Labor Party. "Where shall we go on election day," the workers asked the "Alte Genossen"; whereupon these were stumped and had the laugh upon them. So now, if the fakirs, who own the pure and simple Unions are denounced, and their organizations are shown to be tubs without bottoms, and yet no bona fide Trade Union is set up, the rank and file would and often did ask the Socialists: "What Union shall we join?" And the rank and file would stomp and have the laugh on the Socialists, the same as they stumped and had the laugh on the "Alte Genossen."

"Yet another plan was to 'bore from within' to capture the pure and simple Trades Unions, and, once captured, remodel them. It was shown that this plan was as futile as to 'bore from within' in the Republican and Democratic parties, with the expectation of remodeling them into class-conscious parties of Labor. It was shown that the only result of such tactics was unappealing corruption."

"In view of all this, the conclusion was arrived at that the only way to tear down the pure and simple, fakir-led organizations that barred the progress of Socialism was to set up the S. T. & L. A."

That was the reasoning and the facts upon which the reasoning rested. Obviously inadequate is, accordingly, whatever argument overlooks the fact that the S. T. & L. A.—besides contemplating the ultimate aim of strengthening the Socialist movement—laid down the means to the end. It is the reasoning that determined its "means" feature—wrong? Our correspondent does not touch on that. For that reason it is not here necessary to do more than to refer to his claim that "the condition of the Party to-day furnishes a decided negative to the question whether the S. T. & L. A. has benefited the Party" by pointing out that the Party's voting strength could be larger if it had not taken an uncompromising stand against "municipalization in Glasgow" against the theory that "the workman pays the taxes" in short against any and all principles that imply the slightest denial of the class struggle, and of the path—so masterly marked out by Marx in the "Eighteenth Brumaire"—as the path for the proletariat to reach its emancipation by. Under such circumstances

all allusion to the smugness of the Party's vote savors of an inclination to "reform society behind its back."

The task before the militant Socialists of to-day consists in hard fight, backed by an education and agitation unflinchingly sound. In this sense, the question whether the condition of the Party is to-day better or worse must be answered with a decided affirmative.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

II.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The letter written by "Observer" under date of January 11, and published in the issue of January 13, seems to me to have a larger hole in it than any of those you have brought forward in your criticism appended to the letter.

"Observer" says, substantially, regarding the pure and simple union, that it is a worthless institution, but your S. T. & L. A. is built on the same lines, with the exception of its political plank. Does not the S. T. & L. A. intend to use the same weapons, Strike, Boycott and Label? Are they any better when of use of excitement or alarm adequate to the effects which are understood to be effected by the S. T. & L. A.? He answers, "No! Therefore disband them."

Now the same argument might be brought against the S. L. P. by those who would sympathize with us, but are still on the fence. They truly say, both the Republican and Democratic parties are corrupt, and for the working class are worthless institutions. Now here you are, organizing on the same lines, going to use the same stump-speaking, voting, primary-holding, etc., methods, in order to aid the working class, politically. He would say: POLITICAL organizations are worthless and should be disbanded.

"Observer" says: Is not the labor fakir the child of the permanent economic organization? Admitted, but are not the Crokers, Platt's, Hannas and others, children of the permanent political movement? Therefore we should also give up the political movement as organized in the S. L. P.

He asks: Has the S. T. & L. A. any more right to take the workers with the worthless strike, boycott and label than the pure and simple unions? He answers, no, which is quite right. But I would like him to inform us when the S. T. & L. A. ever claimed the "right to take the workers," as he puts it.

The S. T. & L. A. must use them properly where they were formerly used improperly, the best tools at its command; as new tools develop, they will no doubt be put to good use.

Then toward the end of his letter he says there is no necessity to have two POLITICAL organizations within the S. L. P., that is, the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. After claiming all along that the S. T. & L. A. was purely economic, he admits it is political; in that he strikes bed rock.

They are essentially united, inseparable; to the working class the very breath of life. And there is nothing would please the Hanna-Gompers-Potter Committee better than to hear that the S. L. P. would drop its economic arm, so that they could give it a jolt where the arm should be.

No, comrades, the S. T. & L. A. meets the economic wants, as much as the S. L. P. meets the political wants of the workers. Because it is winning its way slowly is no reason why either should be given up. Keep on the firing line, the reinforcements are being gathered, and there is no telling how soon they may arrive. Keep up the organization, face the foe, keep it from making movements to where our reinforcements are to come from. Keep the S. T. & L. A. before them at all times. It has its work to do in conjunction with the S. L. P. The one without the other will make no substantial progress.

Z. Z.

New York, Jan. 14.

III.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It is very evident that the sluggish Philadelphia atmosphere is clouding Comrade Reid's usually clear vision, as he says that it is only "recently" that he has had the attack of "misgivings" as to the S. T. & L. A. viz: since he lived in the city of brotherly love.

In spite of these misgivings, he grants that the principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance are "right."

Now, this ought to be the main issue: "Is An Economic Organization Necessary?" If so, "Are the principles of the economic organization called the S. T. & L. A. right?" These are the questions we must face. It is not the time to judge the success or failure of the Alliance by what it has accomplished in the past.

In the concrete illustration Comrade Reid has given of a very general principle, the failure of the S. T. & L. A. in Rhode Island, and the effect on the S. L. P. vote, I think it can be established by facts and figures that when the Alliance spirit was strongest, in Rhode Island, then the vote was largest.

As the Alliance members have slumped in activity, just in proportion the Party vote has gone down. And Comrade Reid knows, as the general membership does not know, that there are many other causes for the lack of energy in Rhode Island. For instance, his own removal to Philadelphia for the study of dentistry, Comrade Curran's absorption in his law work, and Comrade Kroll's travels. These are not trivial causes considering their former activity in the leadership of the S. T. & L. A. in Rhode Island, and their interest in the Party work.

But there is a side issue:—"Is an economic organization necessary to the working class now?" Most of us believe that it is, now, if not in the future. True, we fight for the abolition of the entire wage system. But if the wage system is the one under which we now suffer, and each day of our existence in the labor world is a battle for that existence; a battle with those who exploit our labor power—can we wrest anything from that oppressing class now, as INDIVIDUALS, who believe in the class struggle and who vote for the working class? No, we cannot, as individuals.

Neither can we gain anything if organized in a union that trades and compromises with the capitalist class. The powers that be do not fear an organization based on the principle of fighting "capital with capital," or legislation that can never legislate. But the power of a class-conscious labor union, organized, not upon the wrongly selfish principle of every man for himself, but for the promotion of their COMMON interests, cannot be estimated. The employing class, the capitalists, know that the workers are not yet organized on principles of class solidarity. They take advantage of the divisions of trade interests, but they do know that when the vast majority of workers realize their power, understand the full extent of their robbery, then they know it is time for them to fear. And they will grant favors when they fear. This has been demonstrated by the Schoen strike, the Rankin strike and others where the revolutionary class spirit was manifested by the comrades of Pittsburgh, and elsewhere.

But this is not all the mission of a Socialist trade union. The rottenness of the Organized Scabbery army of labor fakirs has been exposed in the years during which the S. T. & L. A. has been in existence, as it never was or could be exposed before. And it is a fact that the rank and file of pure and simpledom are restless and smarting under their continued fleeing by such men as Gompers, Parsons, Shaffer, Lynch, Dolan & Co. Now these men of the rank and file will bolt the ranks before long. And what have we to offer them? We cannot receive them into the Party organization with its necessarily strict pledge and strict discipline, but we can receive them into the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and if we do our duty as militant Socialists, we can educate them in our Alliance meetings. I say "we can do it." The educational power of the Alliance can only be estimated by the zeal and revolutionary spirit of its members.

The Socialist Labor Party is more than a political organization. It is a movement which means a series of actions tending toward a special end—and this movement of ours must go forward. Its actions must be worthy of its ultimate end—the Socialist Republic. Militant, fighting Socialists do not fear bugaboos that frighten timid souls. In all revolutionary movements there will be ways to reactionists, men who want to return to a former state of things. But the Socialist Labor Party has passed the stage where reactionary tactics can be indulged in. We will never lose sight of the abolition of the wage system by political means, but it can only be attained by an intelligent ballot.

Let us remember that, in the past, revolutions have missed their greatest power and effectiveness for lack of an educated proletariat, that is to say, a proletariat educated in the principles of class solidarity. Another thing we can learn from world history, and to this we call the attention of all the faltering ones who measure the strength of a principle by its early visible results, namely, the annual vote. The greatest movements, those that have most benefited the working class, have been of slow growth. The surging proletariat takes long to find out the "motive cause" of its trouble. "The necessity there was for rebelling," as Carlyle says. There must be years of seed-sowing, and vigorous cultivation before the budding time comes.

We as revolutionists expect vicissitudes, are prepared for storms from without and within, but it is the duty of each comrade to keep pointed in the economic as well as the political field, to look upon the pure and simple union as allies to the capitalist class and to FIGHT IT as such, and while destroying this institution, seeking with frauds and deceptions practiced on the working class let us strive to build up an honest new trade unionism that will be the most potent factor in winning the class struggle, the victory for the workers a trades unionism organized to promote the common interests of all—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

When the membership of the Socialist Labor Party is really weaned from the Pure and Simple, Non Political Trade Union, when ALL the members are ready to fight along lines of the principles of the S. T. & L. A., then only will we know what can be accomplished by a class-conscious economic organization. If the principles of the Alliance are right, then they are as binding upon us as the principles of the S. L. P. and we must work for them together—"Right is Right."

So here's to a new era in our movement one in which the workers will be too busy working and fighting to stand by and quibble about the cause of losses in votes. We will have our hands full capturing the outposts of the enemy for months to come. We have no time to theorize and dream, the time for speculation is past. We are in sight of the enemy, the battle is on we have already captured and executed a few labor fakirs, acting sentinels for the capitalist army but the woods are full of them, we must not sleep on duty.

Three cheers for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Ellis Reeve Cohen.

Newark, N. J.

[Further letters have come in from Y. E. Braddock, Pa; D. W. S. Pittsburg, Pa; L. A. A. Buffalo, N. Y.—all in favor of the S. T. & L. A. Let not the adversaries be bashful. Let the discussion be free and full. But one and all, learn to be concise.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

Smash-up in Haverhill.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—In the first "Socialist city of America" there is walling and gnashing of teeth in the ranks of the "armory building" franchise voting, fusion brand of socialists, which travel in the different parts of the country under the names of "Social Democratic," "Democratic Social," "Public Ownership," "Multi Cocco," etc., etc., etc. It looks at this writing, up from the road, as though these parasites on the Organized Scabbery were in a fair way to kick themselves to pieces, instead of polling "a million votes for 'Tops," as they threatened to do. If the revolution recently made in the columns of the Haverhill "Gazette" count

for anything the "Public Nuisance" party, its heirs, assigns and beneficiaries will, ere long, be gathered to their fathers. The enclosed inclosure is from the "Gazette" of the 11th inst.

It will be noticed that the trouble started over a strike. About that we have a word to say. In this neck of the woods we have several "unions," which, in the language of the Kangaroo Social Democrats, are "nobly waging the class struggle"—in the interest of the labor fakir who runs them. One of these, the Lasters' Protective Union (why it is called "Protective" no one seems to know), had trouble in Sprague's. It came about in this way. Sprague's shop is a small contract shop, where work is taken from the large manufacturers, or contractors who had no use for the last machine. The machine company had for a long time attempted to get him to use the "Nigger-head," as the machine is called, but Sprague wanted none of it. Finally the representative of the Lasters' Protective Union called upon him with a price list, or rather two lists. Sprague was paying at the time, so we are informed, \$1.65 per 60 pairs for lastings a cheap man's shoe. The list for hand lasting which Edmunds, the walking delegate of the lasters, presented Sprague with called for \$3.35 per 60 pairs. He presented a list for machine lasting (LET IT BE REMEMBERED THAT THERE WAS NO LASTING MACHINE IN THE SHOP AT THE TIME), which called for about the same outlay on Sprague's part in the shape of wages, and royalty on the machine as he was paying for hand work. The result was that Edmunds told Sprague, so we are informed upon the authority of Sprague himself, that "ALL THAT HE CARED WAS TO HAVE THE LIST POSTED." HE DID NOT CARE WHETHER IT WAS PAID OR NOT." Sprague told the writer that he knew that the machine company had got the union after him so as to force him to use the machine, and as he did not like it, he would not put it in. He said that he offered to be fair about it, and would make concessions to his hand lasters as soon as business warranted, but that he could not pay the prices called for on the hand list as it was a great deal more than was called for by the union on that kind of a shoe in any other shop in the city, and as far as the machine was concerned, he would not have it anyhow. With this ultimatum staring the "poneyrun" in the face, it at once, under guidance of the labor lieutenants, began to "nobly wage the class struggle"—in the interest of the machine company. A strike was declared in the lasting department, and was lost in six weeks. The strike was started in the month of November. About eleven months later an Alliance man went into Sprague's and went to work lasting shoes. The prices had in the meantime been raised from \$1.65 to \$1.80 per case, and all the old men who came out, and who could get back, had gone back. But the fakirs kept the "strike" on. So, when the Alliance man went in the fakirs hollered "Scab!" and Winchewsky, the Anarchist Kangaroo, when in this city heard of it, and wrote it up for the "Volkszeitung." With tears shed for outraged unionism he did his act as dramatically as possible, and otherwise acted like a Kangaroo in convulsions. It is the "noble waging of the class struggle" that has brought sorrow in the den of the Kangaroos. Fogarty, like the rest of the dupes of the Organized Scabbery, and the armory-building brigade attempted to defend the indefensible, and got it in the neck, and he is yet soft enough to say "that it WAS a good clean party." For a long time those who had eyes to see could not help but observe that there was a strong A. P. A. faction in the multi-named party. Fogarty belongs to the other camp, the A.O.H., and when he attempted to have one of his race endorsed for city physician the A. P. A. element said nit, and the end is not et. This heterogeneous conglomeration of freaks and frauds, now that the battle has begun will be dissolved and scattered to the four winds of heaven with a far greater rapidity than they were drawn together. From this on "Weeping James" will have his hands full to watch his dupes and keep them in line. With this kind of a "shindy" on the calendar the "Marsellaise" will get the "go-by," and "God Save Ireland," and the "Battle of the Boyne" will take its place in the musical programme of the "armory" socialists of Haverhill. After a while the honest ones, if there are any, will "unite" with the S. L. P. and the others will "go" way back and sit down—in the camps of the Republican or Democratic parties, where they belong. So much for this latest attempt at "unity" on the part of the very much "united" Kangaroos. Nothing but the presence of Martha Moore Avery can prevent its success.

With an abiding faith in the ultimate ability of the Kangaroo to "unite," we quietly await the next "round."

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 18.

No Let-Up for the Wicked.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed is a copy of a challenge I have sent to Tom Johnson. It speaks for itself. G. H. ROYAL.

Lampasas, Tex., Jan. 17.

[Enclosure.]

Lampasas, Texas, Jan., 1902.

Hon. Tom L. Johnson,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir.—Since the debate between you and De Leon did not materialize we hereby challenge you to debate through the columns of any newspaper or magazine you may select. Each side to have three articles of not more than five hundred words each.

We will affirm that the enactment and enforcement of appropriate legislation to carry into effect the demand of the Thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States for the abolition of involuntary servitude would be the establishment of the Socialist Republic and the fulfillment of all political demands of the Socialist Labor Party.

We will assert the inalienable right of all men to equality of opportunity in providing their material prosperity, and that under the system of private ownership of the indispensable means of making a living—the land and the tools of production and distribution—a system essen-

tially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness, the exercise of this right is impossible; and that the dispossessed class is left in a state of involuntary servitude from which they can be emancipated only by the policy of collectivism.

The negative will have to prove that the wage worker or tenant farmer who, through private ownership, is deprived of the means of self support, only on the terms of the landlord or the mill owner, is not a victim of involuntary servitude, in open violation of the 13th amendment, in open violation of the 13th amendment, involuntary servitude was not.

Respectfully,

C. H. ROYAL.

Kangaroos to Welcome Prinz Heinrich.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The Kangaroos are on their way homeward. Prince Heinrich of Germany, who is to arrive here on a visit in February, will have to shake hands with the Kangaroo cigarmakers of the grand old "Progressive" International Union No. 90—at least so it was decided in the Sixth District of said union in Saturday's meeting, January 18. At that meeting the following motion was passed, and will be submitted in writing to the "Board of Administration" for further action:

"Resolved, that the Board of Administration shall elect a Reception Committee of five to make the necessary arrangements to welcome our great countryman and beloved Prince Heinrich of Germany now on his way to the United States; the Sixth District further recommends the following gentleman to act on said committee, being the fittest men for the occasion and with full power to act:

"Rudolph Modest, grand marshal.

"Adolph Groelinger, assistant marshal.

"Aug. Negendauk, master of ceremonies.

"Aug. Lange, train bearer."

The resolution was adopted. A De Leontie Socialist who was present remarked: "We are three Socialists present in this meeting and we are glad to see you gentlemen come out flat-footed and officially admit that you are to-day nothing else but Patriots and Spiesburgers (bourgeois). We will gladly help you to adopt this resolution in the hope that you will go there and stay there, where you rightfully belong. But hereafter, be so kind to leave Socialism alone for US SOCIALISTS to look after."

New York, Jan. 22.

W. L.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—There is considerable information in regard to every pure and simple labor union in The PEOPLE. But nothing has appeared about the union that I belong to, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. This, I suppose, does not mean that this union is so much better than any of the rest of the Organized Scabbery, a term I will later on verify. A few words in regard to this organization, and how the strike in San Francisco last summer was carried on will here be in order.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific was organized in 1885 for the first time, with headquarters in San Francisco, and branches along the coast. It was reorganized in 1891, and became affiliated with the International Seamen's Union of America in 1892. Since that time, the fakirs have adopted the tactics that they call "pushing legislation." It consists in sending lobbyists to Congress to beg favors from capitalist politicians. On this mission, Andrew Furuseth, the chief fakir in the union, is sent once a year. Whenever a law is passed in the interest of the seafaring man, as the Maguire and White Acts (passed in 1895 and 1898 respectively)—which, when tried, did not amount to anything—the fakir wants a great deal of credit for it. He will tell about the "good things he has done for us," and the "high wages" we are getting (\$40.00 a month) etc., etc.

Right here it will be in order to note down some of the "good things" this fakir-led organization did for the toilers of the sea during the strike of the "City Front Federation" composed of sailors, longshoremen and teamsters, against their "brothers" the employers, who wanted to break their unions. That strike was inaugurated last June. During the strike, the fakirs refused the "Pacific Coast Steamship Company" men in their ships on the run between San Francisco and Seattle. The said company sued them for breach of contract. But boats of the same company that run between Seattle and Skagway, Alaska, they furnished crews to. Furthermore, the goods which were handled by scab teamsters and longshoremen in San Francisco were taken out by union men of both kinds when arriving at Seattle without the slightest protest. The strike had not been long on before the fakirs realized that their treasury began to decrease. A resolution in regard to assessment was thereupon voted upon on September 9, which stated that if we wanted unionism to live in San Francisco we would have to come to their assistance in the shape of an assessment; for members working at least 10 days, \$2.50; members working 20 days and over to pay \$5.00 a month so long as the strike lasted. This happened just before the fishermen came down from Alaska, among whom there were a considerable number of sailors. So you see, the fakir, being very frightened in money matters, knows how to make his haul. When they (the fishermen) at last came down, the fakirs scooped dues and assessments in at the rate of \$2,000 and \$3,000 a day, and when there was nothing more from that quarter to expect they had the strike settled by Governor Gage and we, of course, were defeated.

The fakirs first told us that both of us (employer and employer) won; then, afterward, that we won entirely; but still later that there was rumor of trouble in the air, therefore, to get still more money, the headquarters passed a resolution that each and every member, whether working or not during the strike, shall pay \$5.00; because, the fakirs say, it would not be fair to let

only part of the membership pay and others not, and anyone not paying will be in bad standing. This resolution is not to be voted upon in the branches. So, consequently, the dupes will have to pay it. Although there is some grumbling among the rank and file they dare not come out openly, being afraid of the walking delegates. Here in Seattle it often happens that dues are taken out of members of the S. U. by a club and when warrant is sworn out to get the fakir concern all he will have to do to get clear is to go to the nearest port. The one who is left in charge (because we have two of them here), being well acquainted with the city officials, succeeds in having the matter quashed.

The same S. U. of the P. also publishes a "Journal" of which W. MacArthur, one of the Samuel Gompers' style, and who was in attendance at the National Civic Federation in New York, is editor. He advertises scab beer on one page, and boycott of the same concern on another page. Such are the tactics the fakirs pursue in fighting capitalism.

Toilers of the sea, kick these fakirs out of the labor movement into the camp to which they belong (among the fake politicians)! Organize in the "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance," a class-conscious labor union where no fakir can live, and backed by a political party, the Socialist Labor Party! Then we shall not only fight for a fair day's wage but the whole of what we produce.

SINDBAD, THE SAILOR.

Seattle, January 15, 1902.

Troy Labor Lyceum.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—There has been formed a labor lyceum in Troy, N. Y. Purpose is to invite the supposed leaders of thought in the immediate vicinity to lecture before the working class. After the lecture the floor is given to questions. The first meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 26, 3 p. m. Speaker: Rev. Father John Walsh, of St. Peter's Church. Subject: "Ethics of Labor." Several speakers are booked, among them are Rev. Dr. Sawin, Rev. Dr. Dean, Rev. Dr. Decker. The local "labor leaders" are to be invited once a month; an S. L. P. man is to be invited to speak. Workingmen readers of the PEOPLE are invited. Lectures are to be free. F. E. P.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 22.

Two Canadian Letters.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Kindly publish the enclosed letters, both Toronto's inquiry and London's answer, and oblige.

F. HASELGROVE, Organizer.

London Ont., Jan. 22.

[Enclosures.]

I.

Toronto, Jan. 10, 1902.

To the Secretary of Section London, S. L. P.:

Comrade.—At the last regular meeting of Section Toronto, S. L. P., I was instructed to write you for an explanation of the reason why London did not nominate any candidates at the last municipal election. London, being the seat of the N. E. C., is expected to show itself aggressive; its failure to nominate candidates will have a bad moral effect. We hope that your reasons are good. Awaiting a reply, I remain,

Yours for the S. L. P.,

CHAS. C. WOODLEY,

Organizer Section Toronto, S.L.P.,

105 Wood street, Toronto.

II.

Section, London, Jan. 21, 1902.

MOTIONS.

That the following answer be sent to the communication from Comrade Woodley, Section Toronto:

Section London congratulates Section Toronto on their splendid achievement in the late municipal campaign in the face of such opposition as had to be encountered, and commends the action taken as a stimulating example to all S. L. P. Sections in Canada.

Yet, while Section London desires to offer no apology for their recent (misunderstood) conduct, they claim the privilege of offering the following explanation to the members of Section Toronto: That, through unprecedented aggression and activity, extending back over a period of four years, Section London has fearlessly fought six campaigns and carried forward uncompromisingly the propaganda of Socialism in London, bearing cheerfully a monetary strain far beyond any reasonable expectations, and patiently bearing the knifing, crucifying, bullying and starving treatment of capitalism, which resulted in decimating our numerical strength to such an extent that a breathing space to rally and reorganize became an absolute necessity to our existence. But now, defiantly, eagerly, and ceaselessly as ever recruiting and perfecting our ranks, and with hope undimmed by all experience and confident as ever that victory will crown the unsullied standard of the S. L. P. in the good years to come, Section London awaits the future with undiminished determination to do battle, shoulder to shoulder with the worthy comrades of Toronto, Hamilton, and elsewhere, until the battle is won. Yours fraternally,

F. HASELGROVE,

Organizer for Section London.

ARM AND HAMMER EMBLEM.

BUTTONS.

A Socialist is known by the button he wears. The arm and hammer buttons are a brilliant red, with the arm and hammer of the Socialist Labor Party in black and white. Beneath the arm and hammer appear the initials S. L. P.

25 cents a dozen.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

F. G. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—1st: We would not if we could, and we could not to do, would prevent anyone who so pleases Labor Party contemplating a social catastrophe. The S. L. P. literature on the subject is ample. It proves

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—
P. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Read street. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

of the Treasurer of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.
from June 30th to December 31st 1901.

RECEIPTS.
By balance on June 30.....\$ 52.40
By due stamps..... 901.35
By supplies..... 14.55
By charters..... 8.50
By Socialist Almanac..... 10.00
By collections for Standard Union libel case fund..... 27.50
Total.....\$1,014.30

EXPENDITURES.
To salary, National Secretary, 26 weeks.....\$ 408.00
To agitation..... 228.54
To current expenses, postage, etc..... 68.08
To rent..... 75.00
To office expenses..... 10.25
To returned loans..... 61.00
To printing..... 15.00
To legal expenses..... 50.00
Total.....\$ 975.87
On hand Dec. 28..... 38.43
Total.....\$1,014.30

EBER FORBES,
Treasurer.
A. D. WEGMAN,
EMIL MULLER,
Auditors.
HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged.....\$4,959.21
Section Boston, Mass.—Ward Branch 22, \$2.40; Ward Branch 15, \$1.00..... 3.40
Section Collinsville, Ill..... 2.00
R. M. Wilmerding, Pa..... 1.00
23rd A. D., New York City—John Plamondon, \$2.00; John J. Murphy, \$1.00..... 3.00
Section St. Paul, Minn.—Geo. F. Spittel, \$5.00; Rob. Peterson, \$1.00; A. W. M. Anderson, \$5.00; Shoemaker, 25c..... 6.75
Section San Jose, Cal.—J. Zimmerman, \$5.00; L. H. Zimmer, \$2.00..... 7.00
28th A. D., New York City—Daniel DeLeon..... 15.00
Total.....\$4,997.36

Edward Dietrich,
Cashier.

S. E. C. of Pennsylvania.

Meets every first and third Wednesday 8 P. M. sharp. Members for the term commencing June 1, 1901, and ending May 31, 1902.

James A. McConnell, H. A. Goff, Jr., S. Schulberg, James Illingworth, Geo. A. Brown and Edward Messer, treasurer.
D. E. Gilchrist, recording secretary.
Wm. J. Eberle, corresponding and financial secretary.

Section Allegheny County, Pa.
Officers and committees of Section Allegheny County S. L. P. from January 1 to June 30, 1902:
Organizer and financial secretary, Wm. J. Eberle.
Librarian and recording secretary, D. M. Schacter.
Treasurer, Edward Messer.
Assistant Literary Agent, Wm. I. Marshall.
Sergeant at arms, Wm. J. Burns.

COMMITTEES.

Executive, James A. McConnell, James Illingworth, Geo. A. Brown, H. A. Goff, Jr., and Thomas Lawry.
Hall, John Zellhorn, Edward Fernof, Karl Malmberg, H. A. Goff, Jr., Geo. A. Stockdale, P. C. Tesson, S. Schulberg, James A. McConnell and D. E. Gilchrist.
Entertainment, Edward Messer, Fred Uhl, H. A. Goff, Jr., George Abel and Fred Harrington.
Grievance, Thomas Lawry, Val Rummel and Geo. A. Brown.
Agitation, H. A. J. Brown, James Illingworth, Geo. A. Brown, H. A. Goff, Jr., Val Rummel, D. E. Gilchrist and H. K. Mangold.
Credentialed, W. E. Thomas, H. R. Mangold and O. N. Moore.
Press, Edward Messer, S. Schulberg and Wm. J. Eberle.
Delegates to Pittsburgh District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A., S. Schulberg, Wm. Tyson and J. A. McConnell.

TIME OF MEETINGS.

County Committee, first Sunday of every month 10:30 A. M.
County Executive Committee, every second and fourth Wednesday 8 P. M. sharp.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term of six months: Organizer, John D. Goerke, 379 Kinsman street; Financial Secretary, Joseph Reiman, 35 Elton street; Treasurer, John Heidenreich; Recording Secretary, Robert Zimmer; Literary Agent, Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street; Librarian, Gustav Duer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Dechant; Organization Committee, Fred Brown, Joe Reiman, W. J. Howell; Auditing Committee, Ed. Keim, F. Dechant, R. Toth; Grievance Committee, Paul Dinger, John Kircher, James Matthews; Press Committee, W. J. Howell, Jas. Matthews, R. Koepfel.

St. Paul, Minn.

The following officers of Section St. Paul have been elected: George F. Spittel, Organizer; A. W. M. Anderson, Financial Secretary; Robert Peterson, Recording Secretary; Frank Hayek, Treasurer; Sam. Johnson, Literary Agent.

ABEND-BLATT FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....\$470.55
Section Richmond, Va., List No. 101..... 2.00
Prooklyn..... 1.00
J. E. C. 1.00
Collected by Max Weiner:
Morris Rickman..... 1.10
Davis Lipkin..... 25
Rubin Ostervier..... 25
Louis Miller..... 25
Barnet Miller..... 50
Max Weiner..... 65
Thomas Paine Lit. Sec..... 2.00
Collected by Isaacson on list No. 50:
Louis Isaacson..... 1.00
H. Halpern..... 20
H. Ahans..... 10
Jos. Betz..... 10
Section Phoenix, Arizona, List No. 356:
Max Stein..... 2.00
J. A. Leach..... 1.00
Sam Huckel..... 1.00
Chas. Coby..... 50
Ch. Frachtnay..... 25
Fifteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, on List 11:
Isaac Rapp..... 50
Solomon Gardman..... 50
Henry Worth..... 1.00
Bernard Swett..... 1.50
Collected by Rabinowitz, on List 490:
S. S. 50
Davidson..... 50
S. Goldstein..... 10
Jacob Kessler..... 25
N. Weiser..... 20
List 487, J. M. Sliger..... 50
List 701, collected by Beg:
S. Beg..... 2.00
J. Horwitz..... 50
H. Geller..... 25
B. Ullman..... 25
S. Ahleson..... 1.00
List 27 34th and 35th Assembly Districts:
A. Weinstock..... 50
S. Epstein..... 10
H. Herenfield..... 15
Bella Weisberger..... 25
Harry Jones, Shawnee, Ohio..... 1.00
Christ Schand, Evansville, Ill..... 1.00
Section Allegheny County, on List 770:
P. S. Coulter, Homestead, Pa..... 50
W. C. Blackburn..... 50
James Lawry..... 50
Albin Weigel..... 50
Thom. Lawry..... 50
L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A., Pittsburgh, Pa..... 2.00
Total.....\$501.75

Illinois State Executive Committee.

Socialist Labor Party Financial Report for Year Ending December 31, 1901.

INCOME.

Balance on hand, January 1, 1901..... 24.06
Section Chicago:
Due stamps..... 57.60
Middle West Circuit..... 76.25
Org. supplies..... 30
Section Jacksonville:
Due stamps..... 16.80
Circuit..... 48.00
Railroad fare for Speaker..... 7.25
Section Peoria:
Due stamps..... 21.00
Circuit..... 20.00
Org. supplies..... 75
Section Belleville:
Due stamps..... 26.40
Circuit..... 28.35
Section Collinsville:
Due stamps..... 12.00
Circuit..... 18.00
Section Duquoin:
Due stamps..... 6.72
Circuit..... 1.50
Membership fee..... 1.44
Charter..... 50
Section Springfield:
Due stamps..... 3.00
Section Roanoke:
Due stamps..... 11.04
Membership fee..... 1.08
Charter..... 50
Org. supplies..... 37
Section East St. Louis:
Due stamps..... 6.00
Section Edwardsville:
Due stamps..... 1.25
Ladies auxiliary, Peoria:
Circuit..... 1.20
Members-at-large:
Dues..... 6.40
Middle West Circuit:
Postage..... 40
Grand total.....\$401.01

EXPENDITURES.

To National Executive Committee for Due Stamps..... 98.00
Charters..... 1.00
To Middle West Circuit..... 205.85
To Labor News Company for Literature and Buttons..... 3.18
To Damm, Peterson, Sale, loan, To Campbell Printing Company, Letterheads..... 3.50
To Railroad fare for Speakers..... 14.17
To Helgren, Baustian, Kalbitz, Postage and Expressage..... 7.11
To Hall Rent..... 9.00
To Section Chicago, Literature..... 50
To Siegel & Cooper, Letterfile..... 25
Balance on hand, Dec. 31..... 18.05
Total.....\$401.01

JOHN HELLGREN, Fin. Sec'y.

CARL PETERSEN,

JULIUS LEAVITT,

Auditors.

Lyon Fund in Texas.

Received by the Texas State Executive Committee for the F. D. Lyon fund up to January 17:
From the Italian Comrades of Section Houston, S. L. P., through J. J. Loverde..... \$2.25
San Jose Cal.:
Mrs. Zimmer..... 50
Wm. Hamann..... 25
E. B. Mercader..... 50
L. H. Zimmer..... 50
J. Zimmer..... 1.00
J. P. Zimmer..... 25
F. A. Schwartz..... 50
F. Bohr..... 1.00
E. E. Rouner..... 1.00
Total.....\$7.75
Previously acknowledged..... \$412.02
Total.....\$420.37
FRANK LEITNER, Secretary.

Toronto Campaign Fund.

Section Toronto, S. L. P., wishes to acknowledge through the columns of our "official organ" the WEEKLY PEOPLE, the following moneys contributed to its Municipal and Provincial campaign fund:
E. B. A. 50
G. Brown..... 50
S. Burfoot..... 50
H. Bell..... 25
W. Caig..... 50
D. A. 50
Cooner..... 25
Chas. Doukin..... 1.00
L. Doukin..... 50
G. Donkin..... 25
F. F. 25
D. W. Dunlop..... 25
Chas. C. Woodley..... 10.00
C. Haidy..... 50
J. J. Gralney..... 50
J. M. Bellitt..... 25
R. S. H. 25
R. J. S. 10.00
J. E. Farrell..... 2.00
C. F. Spillp..... 1.00
W. Martin..... 50
H. S. James..... 2.00
A. Mullie..... 25
J. W. Ross..... 25
J. West..... 50
W. Hughes..... 25
W. McMillen..... 1.00
Wm. Molbes..... 25
R. Green..... 50
A. H. McIntosh..... 25
F. Martin..... 25
F. Stone..... 10
D. Station..... 25
A. Merideth..... 25
L. Fowler..... 25
F. Parker..... 25
A. Milne..... 25
Wm. Thompson..... 2.00
R. Hall..... 25
Jos. Firth..... 25
James S. Taylor..... 1.00
J. Fawcett..... 25
Chas. A. V. Kemp..... 2.00
Ray Realey..... 10
P. A. Marke..... 25
J. D. Lund..... 25
A. Friend..... 25
W. Waltherhouse..... 2.10
A. Goss..... 1.00
W. Wellwood..... 5.00
J. H. Tripp..... 1.75
Chas. Eggett..... 1.00
E. Poulter..... 1.00
Total.....\$55.65

Expenditures.

For literature.....\$ 7.50
For advertising..... 1.80
For manifestoes..... 28.25
Distribution of manifestoes..... 4.50
Postage and car fare..... 15
100 WEEKLY PEOPLES..... 75
Total.....\$40.95

Balance on hand.....\$15.70

H. S. JAMES,

Sec. Municipal Committee of S. L. P.

Boston, Mass.

The following officers were elected at the regular meeting of Section Boston, Mass. on Thursday Evening, Jan. 16.
For Organizer, W. H. Carroll; Rec. Secretary, Carl Meyer; Assistant Organizer, McPhie; Fin. Secretary, W. F. Walker; Treasurer, Olaf Nilsson; Literary Agent, Frank Bohmbach; Delegates to State Executive Committee, W. F. Walker and Edward Mason.

Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago has elected the following officers:
State Organizer: John Helgren, 3223 Princeton avenue.
State Executive Committee: Henry Sale, 43 Ashland boulevard; Adolph O. Godron, 142 Michigan street; Otto E. Harder, 1785 N. Ashland avenue; A. Lingenfelter, 178 Peoria street; Carl Peterson, 2494 Lake street; Chas. Baustian, 624 W. Sixty-sixth place; C. E. Anderson, 2729 Princeton avenue.
City Organizer: Michael L. Hiltner, 358 Wabash avenue; Recording Secretary, Carl Okerlund, 3253 Fifth avenue; Financial Secretary, H. Sale, 43 Ashland avenue; Treasurer, Julius Leavitt, 686 Forty-third street; Literary Agent, R. A. Cochrane, 53 Sedgewick street.
Auditing Committee: C. Petersen, C. Swanson.
Grievance Committee: C. Okerlund, C. Petersen and R. A. Cochrane.
Press Committee: H. Sale, Chas. Baustian and M. L. Hiltner.
WEEKLY PEOPLE Agent: Marcus Peelson, Northside.

Entertainment Committee, Section New York.

A meeting of the above committee was held last Monday evening at the Daily People Building, for the purpose of taking in hand the necessary arrangements for the next DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL, to be held on Sunday, March 10th, at Grand Central Palace. It was decided to engage the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. William F. Hofmann, for the Grand Concert in the afternoon. Mr. Hofmann, it will be remembered, conducted the Orchestra at the first DAILY PEOPLE Festival held in March, 1900, and those who attended must have relished the fine musical programme, as rendered by the Orchestra under his conductorship. It was decided to print 10,000 tickets, the price of admission, as usual, to be 25 cents. F. Machauer was elected to take charge of tickets and to act as financial secretary. The Bazaar and Fair will, as usual, be a grand attraction at the Festival, and comrades and sympathizers are again kindly requested to send in presents for the same. These to be sent to Miss Kate Pryor, 2-6 New Read street, Manhattan. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday, January 27th, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Read street.

The Secretary.

Scandinavian Fair.

The Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston organized for the purpose of advocating the principles of Socialism and to promote the class interests of the working class, for the betterment of the economic condition of this same class, in short, for the overthrow of the present capitalist system of production and distribution and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic. The best way this can be accomplished is by agitation, giving out good and educational literature

and by holding lectures, free to the public.

It is within comprehension that this cannot be accomplished without money. For this reason we appeal to every sympathizer and friend of our club to help us make this fair a grand success. Every gift, may it be ever so small, will be cheerfully received. It all give what they can afford it will enable us to carry on the agitation with greater vigor than ever before in the history of our organization, we therefore hope that you respond liberally to this our appeal.

The following persons are appointed to receive your gifts, they will also give you all information you may desire: Mrs. D. Enger, 1,196 Tremont street, Roxbury; Hrs. H. Jacobson, 508 Summer street, East Boston; Mrs. A. Wickstrom, 1 Sumner Court, Dorchester; Mrs. K. W. Anderson, 9 Kennedy street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. A. Mortenson, 15 Prichard avenue, West Somerville; Mrs. A. Johnson, 184 Harvard street, Cambridgeport. The date of the fair will be February 20, 21 and 22, 1902, in Kossuth Hall, 1,005 Tremont street, Rox. Admission 10 cents.

Schenectady's Action on Label.

Section Schenectady received, some time ago, fifty tickets from section Cleveland. On those tickets was the pure and simple "union" label. Inasmuch as the Labor News Company is prepared to do this kind of work, we deem it the duty of all sections of the S. L. P. to patronize this branch of the party's business and endeavor to make it a success.

Section Schenectady has passed a resolution that hereafter no tickets will be acceptable unless the printing is done by the Labor News Company.

Press Committee.

12th Ward Branch, Newark, N. J.

Regular Branch Meeting takes place at 10 Magazine street, Saturday, Feb. 1st, 1902, at 8:30 P. M.

The Organizer.

Labor Lyceum in Troy, New York.

A labor lyceum has been organized in Troy, N. Y., with the following officers elected:
Secretary—Frank E. Passanau.
Treasurer—T. A. Devane.
Trustees—V. L. Smith and N. Burnham.

Free lectures to be held every Sunday afternoon commencing January 26, Public invited. All workmen should attend.

Attention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, of the S. T. & L. A. will hold its next regular meeting Wednesday, February 5th, at Bland and Heller's Hall, 376 Ontario street, third floor. It is the duty of every member to be present if possible. All wage-workers are invited. Interesting discussions on the industrial development of capitalism and conditions confronting the working class.

Section Union County, New Jersey.

Section Union County, S. L. P., will hold its semi-annual meeting on Sunday, February 2, at 2:30 p. m., sharp. All members of branches Plainfield, and Elizabeth are earnestly requested to attend this meeting without fail, as business of utmost importance to the Party's welfare, especially in this county, will be transacted.

WOMEN'S WORK.

How It Affects the Brain in Many Occupations.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Prof. Zimmer, whose investigations regarding mental diseases among women have been already noticed, returns to the subject with a careful analysis of the mental conditions of women school teachers. He has drawn his information from all the asylums in Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Russia and found that in every eighty-five female patients there is one school teacher.

In Prussia there is one teacher to every 350 women of the population. It seems to follow, therefore, that mental disorders among teachers are four times as numerous here as they ought to be. The case is still worse with those young women who are preparing to become teachers. Among them the cases of insanity are ten times more numerous than they ought to be.

Prof. Zimmer says: "If telephone girls or salesgirls show signs of mental disturbance it is not to be wondered at, for their occupations are hardly those a woman can call suitable to her sex, but in teaching, which is usually considered a suitable employment for women, when the results are so disastrous there is every reason for serious consideration."

Prof. Zimmer is sure that in other countries, notably England and the United States, where women are more widely occupied in business and in professions than in Germany, scientifically collected statistics will show the same melancholy results.

EMULATES CARNEGIE.

Brooklyn Politician Gives Donation to Labor Lyceum.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union has received a check for \$250 from former Register James R. Eowe toward the fund for rebuilding the Labor Lyceum, destroyed by fire. The Kangaroo Social Democrats are interested in the Labor Lyceum. Other politicians have contributed and had their donations accepted. Andrew Carnegie offered the fund \$1,000; which was subsequently withdrawn.

Pneumatic Tool Trust Opposition.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—President E. N. Hurley of the Standard Pneumatic Tool Co., arrived in Chicago from New York yesterday, bringing word of the progress made in the consolidation of various pneumatic tool companies in the country in opposition to the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd. Its headquarters will be in Chicago, and its president will be Mr. Hurley. J. W. Tierney, of Philadelphia, will be the vice-president. The capital will be between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000, of which about \$500,000 will be preferred stock and the rest common.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

S. L. P. Lectures in Yonkers, N. Y.
Branch Yonkers has arranged a list of lectures to be held every Friday evening at their Headquarters: Devitt's Hall, No. 11 Warburton avenue. The subjects and speakers are as follows:
Jan. 31: "Trade Unions," Charles A. Rathkopf.
Feb. 7: "Socialism and Ideals," Alvin S. Brown.

Public Lectures in Buffalo.

Section Erie County, N. Y., has made arrangements for a series of public lectures and discussions to be held every first and third SATURDAY at 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

February 1:—"The Recent New York Conference of Capitalists and Labor Leaders," by L. A. Armstrong.

In same hall every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock are held the public lectures of the Buffalo Labor Lyceum. Everybody is invited to attend them. Admission is free.

Feb. 2: "Socialism vs. Anarchism," by B. Reinstein.

Everett, Mass., Lectures.

A course of lectures will be held by Section Everett of the Socialist Labor Party, at their headquarters, No. 154 School street, room 3, Everett, and Wednesday evenings.

The subjects and speakers are as follows:
Feb. 5: "The Materialist Conception of History," by C. A. Christenson.

At the close of the lectures the meeting will be open for a general discussion.

Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

All workmen of Cleveland, Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Schloss Hall, No. 356 Ontario street, top floor (German-American Bank Building). Following are the subjects:
February 2:—"The attitude of the S. L. P. towards Trade Unions," speaker, James Rugg.

Bridgeport, Conn.

W. S. Dalton, of New York, will lecture Sunday, Feb. 2, at 3 p. m., in Pioneer Hall, corner Main and Elm streets, on "Why the S. L. P. Opposes the Old Form of Trades Unions."

Comrades should see to it that every effort is made to bring a good audience for the speaker.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa.

Workmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, No. 111 Market street:
Feb. 2.—Edward Messer: "The plan of the Socialist Republic."

Boston Discussion Meeting.

Sunday, Feb. 2, at 8 p. m., 1165 Tremont street, Albert M. Grant will speak on "The Educated Proletarian."

THE COMMITTEE.

Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15.

Officers and committees for the term commencing January 1 and ending June 30, 1902:
Organizer and financial secretary, Wm. J. Eberle.
Recording secretary, D. M. Schacter.
Treasurer, Edward Messer.
Agitation Committee, S. Schulberg, James Illingworth and George A. Brown.
Auditing Committee—H. R. Mangold, Max Stern and Wm. Tyson.
Time of meeting second Sunday of every month 10:30 A. M. sharp.

LABOR MUST TAKE THE RISK.

Minnesota Courts So Decide in Case of Sours Against Railroad.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 23.—After two days spent in taking plaintiff's testimony in the case of C. H. Sours against the Great Northern Railway Company, Judge Otis, before whom the case was tried, granted the motion of the defendant for a verdict.

Sours was formerly employed by the railway company, and on the night of January 14, 1899, was on duty in the Coma yards. He was, as he says in his complaint, standing between two tracks while in the performance of his duty. A train passed west on one track and on the other track a caboose came along and ran him down, causing the loss of a leg, which was amputated. He claimed that the caboose came down without the proper warnings.

He sued for \$15,000 damages, and on the first trial, in October, 1899, recovered a verdict of \$10,000. The railway company made a motion for judgment, notwithstanding the verdict, or for a new trial, and the court denied the motion for judgment in favor of the company but did grant the motion for a new trial. The railway company thereupon took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which sustained the orders of the court below.

On the second trial Sours recovered a verdict of \$7,500. The railway company again moved for judgment in its favor or for a new trial. These motions were denied in the District Court and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which reversed the order and granted the motion for another trial, which has just been concluded before Judge Otis, with an order directing a verdict for the railway company.

Steel Trust in Coal Business.

Pittsburg, Jan. 28.—Papers are being prepared for the incorporation of a concern to be known as the United States Coal and Coke Company, to be a constituent concern of the United States Steel Corporation, formed for the purpose of operating the Pocahontas field. It will be operated by the H. C. Frick Coke Company of Pittsburgh. W. G. Wilkins, the Frick Company coke and mining engineering expert, has completed an examination of the field and arranged for the opening of the mines in April, when the weather clears. Papers are also being prepared for bid for the construction of 1,200 coke ovens, work on which will be started within a month.

Job Printing

GOOD WORKMANSHIP.
PROMPT DELIVERY.

The New York Labor News Company is now prepared to do job printing. Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and Locals of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance should see to it that their work is sent to us. The Party owns the business.

Letterheads,
Noteheads,
Envelopes.

Handbills,
Constitutions,
Leaflets.

Mail orders should be addressed to the New York Labor News Company, 2 New Read Street. Local orders may be taken direct to Thomas Cimmins, 362 Canal Street, where the mechanical department is temporarily located.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,

2 New Read St., New York.

...FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR...

held by the

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CLUB

OF BOSTON.

♦ FEBRUARY 20th—22nd, 1902. ♦

IN KOSSUTH HALL,

1005 Tremont St., Roxbury.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of the New York State Executive Committee For the Year 1901.

Receipts.

January:
By dues.....\$117.76
By agitation..... 4.62
By error..... 2.15
Total.....\$124.53

February:
By dues..... 58.20
By balance, Jan. 31..... 100.32
Total..... 158.52

March:
By dues..... 90.00
By ret. by speakers..... 7.26
By balance, Feb. 28..... 62.46
Total.....\$158.72

April:
By dues..... 112.68
By balance, March 30..... 97.90
Total.....\$210.28

May:
By dues..... 96.00
By balance, April 30..... 139.32
Total.....\$235.28

June:
By dues..... 155.28
By balance, May 31..... 157.63
Total.....\$312.91

July:
By dues..... 66.84
By ret. by speakers..... 8